

WEATHER

Cloudy,
Warm
Thundershowers

Daily Worker



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CHARTRES AND ORLEANS FALL

Soviets Reach East Prussia Border With 30 Towns Seized in Sweep

LONDON, Aug. 17 (UP).—Soviet tank and infantry forces, supported by hundreds of planes, today reached the border of East Prussia, and Berlin indicated the Red Army already may have invaded Germany.

Blasting through concrete fortifications, reinforced recently by miles of hastily-erected additional trenches and pillboxes, 3rd White Russian Army troops under Marshal Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky swept forward from eight to 10 miles from previously-reported positions to reach the river Szyrwinta, which marks the Prussian border.



GEN. CHERNIAKHOVSKY

The Soviet troops reached the border northwest of the Lithuanian town of Mariampole, and as they drove forward to the Szyrwinta swept up 30 towns and settlements—each a fortress of German resistance.

The Szyrwinta River runs from north to south for nine miles between the German frontier stations of Schirwindt and Ewytkuhnen, and it was believed Soviet troops had reached the river along this stretch.

CLIMAXES LONG FIGHT

Cherniakhovsky's men ripped out their sizeable gains after more than two weeks of bitter fighting in which the desperate Germans, reinforced by thousands of Nazi troops transferred from central Germany and occupied countries, had momentarily halted the Soviet drive.

The Germans, meanwhile, went over to the offensive north of the Niemen River, apparently in an attempt to reduce the pressure on East Prussia's eastern border.

Moscow's operations communique, which reported the Soviet drive to the border, said large forces of German tanks and infantry were attacking northwest, west and southwest of the Lithuanian rail hub of Siauliai. Soviet troops inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy, Moscow said.

East of Praga, Warsaw suburb, Nazi troops also were counterattacking in great strength, but all enemy attempts to widen a wedge in the Soviet lines were repelled, Moscow said.

Russian Ukrainian veterans continued to drive the Germans from house to house in Sandomierz, Nazi bastion 115 miles south of Warsaw barring a Soviet drive on the Polish capital from that direction.

Cut Marseilles Roads; Allies 30 Mi. Inland

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FDR PLEDGES ALL THAT REICH AND JAPAN WILL BE OCCUPIED

—See Page 2

Hull Spikes Dewey Attack On Big 4

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GOP MANEUVER SEEN IN SUB PLANT STRIKE

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ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 17 (UP).—An American armored dynamo drove tonight to the approaches of Paris—Berlin said to within 22 miles of the metropolis—after seizing the historic cities of Chartres, Dreux and Orleans in a series of thunderbolt thrusts half way across France. Dreux is 39 miles west of Paris, Chartres, 46 miles southwest, and Orleans 66 miles southwest.

Military quarters said Paris might fall within 48 hours.

Paris has become a "front line city," German broadcasts said, and the sound of approaching gunfire can be heard in its streets. The city was asserted to be in chaos, with policemen and subway workers on strike and gas and electric service curtailed.

Refugees reaching the Allied lines said that the Germans were fleeing the capital.

The bewildering speed of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army had threatened the Seventh Army with another trap, driving its survivors into a dead-end against the bridgeless lower Seine as they streamed east from the Falaise gap.



GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON

With Patton's army forming the southern arm of the new pincers, the Canadian First Army shot forward the northern arm by launching a new offensive due east of Caen and advanced 10 miles.

Canadians Advance

As the Canadians smashed forward with Polish troops on their flank, the Germans began withdrawing their long-anchored Seine Bay flank and by Thursday nightfall the First Army had lost contact. Troarn, the embattled citadel nine miles east of Caen, was captured.

The Canadians also smashed through Falaise and across the mouth of the gap, but failed to seal it completely as two German panzer divisions tore into American positions around Argentan to the south, touching off perhaps the greatest tank-to-tank slugging match of the campaign.

The panzers were trying to keep open an escape corridor, now shrunk to four miles, for those

(Continued on Page 3)

FDR: 'Reich, Japan to Be Occupied'; Hull Spikes Dewey Attack on Big 4

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP). — President Roosevelt, ending a 15,000-mile tour of Pacific war bases, today brought back to the White House a plan for complete Allied occupation of Germany and Japan before the Axis nations are allowed to quit the war.

It was a grimmer, blunter interpretation of "unconditional surrender" which Mr. Roosevelt brought back to Washington after five weeks of touring bases in Hawaii and the Aleutians and talking with the top Pacific commanders.

The President plunged right into the accumulation of war and domestic problems awaiting him. He talked first with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who met the Chief Executive aboard the presidential train this morning as it arrived here, and then with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff.

It was presumed he met with Marshall to discuss the war in general, but with emphasis on the Pacific conflict—which Mr. Roosevelt said will be stressed as a result of his recent talks with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor.

Tomorrow the President will go into political and other domestic matters, seeing his "big four" congressional leaders, holding a press-radio conference and meeting for the first time since the Democratic convention with Sen. Harry S. Truman, D., Mo., his fourth-term running mate.

ABOARD TRAIN TALK

Mr. Roosevelt's elaboration on unconditional surrender came in an aboard-train talk with correspondents who accompanied him on his trip. He said shortly before reaching Washington that the Allies will not make the mistake of the last war and stop their drive if the enemy collapses at homeland borders.

The Allies, he vowed, will not stop until they have completely captured and occupied all Germany and Japan—even if either or both collapse or surrender unconditionally before occupation is complete.

Taking the case of Germany as the most immediate example, Roosevelt said failure to take the whole of Germany would mean that the next German generation would be told their nation actually won the war. And the same goes for Japan, he added.

Despite rapid Allied advances, he anticipated no German collapse, however, until we have reached the borders of Germany. After saying this might come from either direction—the east or the west—he said he doubted the Germans would stage a last-ditch defensive anywhere.

The President was confident the Allies—primarily the United States—have the planes and ships to restore peace to the Pacific and keep it that way. He said it was our duty to defend the Pacific coasts of Central and South America just as much as it is to defend their Atlantic coasts, and this from the standpoint of common sense rather than only the Monroe Doctrine.

Sweat Gets In Your Eyes

New Yorkers are still singing the summer theme song: Sweat Gets In Your Eyes. The mercury went its dripping way up the thermometer yesterday reaching the plus 90 bracket.

But the weatherman is a chap with a soul. He promised relief today. However, he said that yesterday. He now forecasts a breeze from the west for the weekend.

Yesterday was the eighth consecutive day the mercury rose to 90 or better. It was also the 10th day of the month that 90 degrees has been reached and overreached.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Miss Miller Hits 'Equal Rights'

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Frieda S. Miller, sworn in today as Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, scored the equal rights amendment as a "bill that would destroy labor standards that women have worked long and hard to build."

"I am against the equal rights amendment proposed by various groups in the country," said the former head of the N. Y. Division of Women in Industry, "because it is based on unrealistic thinking. It would alter, to the disadvantage of women in industry, specific wage and hour gains that are the result of years of experience and work. We need rather specific pills for specific ills."

The new director also disclosed that women labor representatives from Brazil, Chile, and Mexico have been invited to this country to study problems affecting women workers.

GOP Political Maneuver Seen Behind Conn. Sub Plant Strike

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 17.—Republican manipulation for political purposes was behind the four-day strike of 12,000 employees of the Electric Boat Co. at Groton, which ended today.

The facts bearing this out were pieced together today with an announcement that the strike was called off and that Republican Governor Baldwin would settle the grievances. The announcement over the company's loud speaker system as thousands of workers milled at the gates came from Charles Suisman, attorney for the Marine Engineers Union, an "independent" outfit evolved out of a company organization.

Suisman is the undisputed boss of the union and its sole spokesman, with those holding office, practically alligned. He is a Republican politician connected with the most reactionary circles here. Suisman has been attorney of the union for six years, covering the period when it was an undisputed company union

Prepare House Fight to Amend George Bill

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Plans for a vigorous floor fight in the House to amend the George unemployment compensation bill by broadening and liberalizing its scope were laid today at a conference of Congressmen and labor union representatives.

The meeting, called by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) as the first of a series of strategy sessions, was attended by representatives of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods. It was agreed to seek the following changes in the George bill, with the possibility that others may be added before it gets on the floor probably the week of Aug. 28:

1. To seek a maximum unemployment payment of \$25 a week for civilian workers and \$35 for war veterans. This would be payable for a period of 52 weeks during any two-year period.

2. Set up federal standards that would be uniform but continue to permit the administration of the act to be in the hands of the states.

3. Revise payment schedules so they will be based on 75 percent of the recipient's earnings during the base period, up to the maximum amount.

4. Extend the life of the U. S. Employment Service for another two years.

5. Provide vocational training in industry for job placement of war veterans and war workers in a program under the Director of Mobilization.

Another meeting of the steering committee is set for tomorrow morning and Celler said it will be a permanent committee on the subject.

The Railway Labor Executives Association was represented by its president, Julius Luhrs, and the AFL by its legislative representative, Louis Hines.

Representing CIO unions at the meeting were national CIO legislative representative Nathan Cowan, Robert K. Lamb, of the United Steelworkers, Thomas Owen of the United Rubber Workers and Clifford T. McAvoy of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers.

and during the two elections in which the CIO failed to win a majority.

CALLED STRIKE

Suisman ordered the strike despite the NLRB-conducted vote of 6,344 to 1,717 against it. He declared in a leaflet that the strike must be called despite the overwhelming vote, or the union would face extinction. The ostensible reason for calling the strike was a series of 34 grievances, most of them on secondary matters, that remained in dispute.

At a meeting of the strikers Suisman was more explicit, in explaining why he defied the vote:

"The union owes me a lot of money. I was interested in keeping the union alive. It was a question of dying or striking" he said.

This morning, when Suisman appeared at the plant gate, he was besieged from all sides as groups of workers demanded that he explain why the strike was called. Apprehension increased particularly be-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, confirming that a full dress United Nations conference to plan world security may be held this fall, today invited Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, to a preliminary, non-partisan discussion on foreign policy. After describing as "utterly

and completely unfounded" Dewey's charge that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and China plan to subject small nations to their "coercive" power, Hull told a special press conference that he always has welcomed discussions free from political partisanship.

Permitting direct quotation, he said:

"I welcome such conferences with others who come solely in a non-partisan spirit and with a will and a disposition to sit down at a conference and offer any feasible cooperation entirely free from personal political partisanship. I would welcome such a conference with Governor Dewey."

His statement presumably had the approval of President Roosevelt, with whom Hull conferred immediately after the President returned to Washington this morning from a five week trip to Pacific bases.

REPLIES TO DEWEY

It was in reply to a statement Wednesday by Dewey, who voiced concern over reports that the four major powers participating in the postwar security talks starting here Monday, might "subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference."

Hull replied that no arrangement such as Dewey described "is contemplated or has ever been contemplated by this government or, as far as we know, by any of the other governments."

Chairman Tom Connally, D., Tex., of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, who disclosed to the United Press Wednesday that the four-power talks will be followed this fall by discussions "at a higher level," bitterly assailed the Dewey statement.

BACKGROUND TO TALKS

Hull's press conference was designed to give more than 100 newsmen background material for the security talks at Dumbarton Oaks. Hull will open the talks with a formal address of welcome.

In answering Dewey, Hull referred to those sections of the Moscow declaration and the Connally resolution which speak of the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-



CORDELL HULL

loving nations. He said the Dumbarton Oaks talks were called to let the Moscow declaration signatories discuss the best ways of establishing a peace-keeping organization.

Hull obviously anticipates early agreement among the big four at Dumbarton Oaks. He said the first immediate step after those talks would be to make public and available to all other nations the documents and memoranda agreed upon. Then, he said, we will go to all of the other United Nations and other peace-loving nations for a full dress and final conference on the subject this fall.

Hull talked to reporters extemporaneously for about an hour on the seriousness of the problems now confronting the world—the need to prevent another world war.

WARNS OF DANGER

Speaking with intense feeling, he warned that American public opinion was not sufficiently informed or alert to the great problems ahead. He urged a return to the spirit which prevailed in this country in 1776.

He said he wanted to stress the fact that the human race, this hour, this day, this week, this year, faces its greatest crisis; that this generation has the responsibility of saying which way the world will go in the future.

A nation can lie down or sit down and avoid participation in this great task, he said, but no nation, no individual, can escape the responsibility if the present efforts to avoid another war fail.

For centuries all efforts to prevent war have failed, he said.

Now this generation has the chance of doing something to solve the problem or of being recorded as the most colossal failure in the history of the world.

He referred to a statement he made in June asserting that this country's long history of concern for small nations and for nations seeking freedom was proof enough of its future intentions.

He also cited three imponderables which confront those seeking a better future through an international security organization:

1—The realization that the fate, welfare and true interest of all nations—great or small—are tied together; that even though we dislike some of the internal policies of other nations we cannot escape the fact that we are all in the same boat on international problems.

2—The need for an informed public opinion that is kept up to date on developments and kept aware of the problems ahead.

3—The determination to keep the problem of postwar world security out of domestic politics.

Warsaw Misled--- Izvestia

By JOHN GIBBONS
By Cable to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—The "provocative role" of the reactionary Polish government-in-exile clique in throwing "the practically unarmed Warsaw people into battle against German tanks and artillery," was denounced by the Soviet government organ, Izvestia, today.

Izvestia quotes the Polish government-in-exile's radio station Swit as having said on Tuesday: "Without help on the part of the Allies and without participation of Soviet troops, the battle for Warsaw will be carried through to a successful conclusion."

Swit further broadcast, according to Izvestia, that the "mysterious" General Bor has called upon the "underground army" to break through Warsaw in order to take part in the liberation of the capital.

"Those for whom the Swit station is a mouthpiece, the Soviet Government organ comments, 'not only misled a large number of people in Warsaw into taking part in a premature and untimely armed struggle, but, in pursuit of their particular provocative aims, they are ready to sacrifice the lives of additional thousands of Poles in the homeland.'"

Members of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski's clique, Izvestia points out, by shedding the blood of genuine Polish patriots are trying to pile up political capital.

"The hour is coming when Warsaw will be liberated just as Chelm, Lublin and hundreds of other Polish towns have been liberated by the Red Army together with the Polish army," Izvestia concludes.

Accept Hungary Offer on Jews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP).—The United States and Great Britain tonight accepted an offer by the Hungarian government to permit Jews who have been subjected to persecution in Hungary to leave that country provided the Anglo-American countries core for them.

They said in a joint statement, however, that they wanted to emphasize "that, in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death."

Brig. Gen Wharton Killed in France

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP).—Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton has been killed in action in France, the war department announced tonight.

Roads to Marseilles Cut; Allies Move 30 Miles Inland

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Rome, Aug. 17 (UP).—American and French troops, backed by a mounting tide of tanks, artillery and flame-throwers, have smashed almost 30 miles into southern France on a broadening 75-mile front, and split the crumbling Nazi lines by cutting two main east-west highways,



Allied troops have captured Draguignan, provincial capital and focal point of five highways, forcing the Nazis back to secondary roads in the Maritime Alps to maintain contact with Marseilles. Towns shown on the map that are held by the Allies are St. Tropez, St. Raphael and Frejus, while the Germans report street fighting in Cannes.

Army Leaves Phila. Transit

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The army turned back Philadelphia's transportation system to the company at eleven o'clock this morning. Motor cafileades of troops, who have been here since August 5, immediately started leaving the city.

"From now on the job of keeping the PTC operating is one for the people of Philadelphia," said Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, as he left town. "Our mission has been accomplished."

The seven Negro trainees, whose upgrading was the pretext for the conspiracy that paralyzed Philadelphia of a week, have been operating regular passenger trains all week.

Before leaving town, General Hayes conferred with Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union who announced that the Army's withdrawal met with the union's full approval. "We will carry on our educational campaign, and our efforts among employees will be redoubled," Quill said.

He pledged meetings and full discussions on the issues surrounding the strike, and uninterrupted service. "We believe the government took a correct and intelligent approach to the matter. . . . We also believe that the Federal Grand Jury will unearth many important facts pertaining to the incident."

Reveal Nazi Use of 'American' Fronts

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Nazi plot trial jury today heard the boasts of a Hitler leader that his movement was selling its propaganda to America through native Ameri-

can propagandists. The Nazi leader was Hans Diebel, the West Coast literature director of the German-American Bund, and the "native" propagandists he spoke of were "Silver Shirt" Pelley, Elizabeth "Red Network" Dilling, Robert Edmondson and other trial defendants who put Nazi ideas into American lingo.

Diebel's boasts were found among the mass of documents seized in the Deutsches Haus in Los Angeles in an FBI raid the day after Pearl Harbor.

The Bund's job is to sell "German goods" to the American people, Diebel told a secret convention of the Bund in Turn Hall, Yorkville, New York, on Sept. 4, 1938.

To do that, said Diebel, "We have now arranged the Aryan bookstore (in the Deutsches Haus, Los Angeles) in a completely American fashion, and an American group has been created, which will be followed by the other units."

"Today their propaganda is in

English, written by Americans and for that reason easily assimilated. The material (written by Pelley, Dilling, etc., whose hate books were sold by the Bund) is approved by the regional director."

Diebel added that an English edition of the "Protocols of Zion" was selling well.

TRADEMARK HIDDEN

The German printer's "trademark" must be deleted from the literature the Bund was getting from Berlin if the stuff was to sell in America, the West Coast agent continued. "The American people will fall for anything but German printed literature."

Therefore the Bund was trying to go American with the help of Pelley, Dilling, Edmondson, Whitrod and also Father Coughlin, whose literature it was pushing.

"In this connection," said a letter to Diebel from Schirmer, head of the American section of World Service in Erfurt (dated May 2, 1939) "we can tell you that World Service will put in the foreground more than ever the American and English questions of the Jewish problem."

"Our leader's reply to Roosevelt," added the German Nazi leader "... pointed out the Jewish flavor of Roosevelt's curious telegram. As soon as this speech is translated into English you will receive a number."

Both correspondents signed the letter "With Pan-Aryan greetings."

Hitler's prediction that "one of the two worlds" of democracy or national socialism must perish was read to the jury from a speech of January, 1941, which the Nazi library of information of 17 Battery Pl., New York, had sent to the Deutsches Haus for distribution.

front dispatches reported tonight. Joined by Maquis who had sprung from underground hideouts, the Allies were revealed to have captured dozens of towns and vaulted the Maures mountains into the foothills of the Maritime Alps in a drive to within six miles of the key road junction and provincial capital of Draguignan.

The German High Command said the Allies had burst into the famed Riviera resort of Cannes and that

Bulletin

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Rome, Aug. 17 (UP).—Allied troops have taken the important road junction of Draguignan, 36 miles inland from the Mediterranean coast, it was announced tonight.

a fierce street battle was raging there. Radio France in Algiers had said yesterday that Cannes was in Allied hands.

An Allied communique, reporting the unloading of equipment on the beaches had exceeded expectations, said Allied casualties continued to be exceptionally light, while there "is good evidence enemy losses have been heavy." One front dispatch said a total of 3,000 German prisoners had been taken in less than 72 hours.

The bulletin revealed that airborne units had linked forces with shock troops of three veteran U. S. divisions which stormed up the beaches and drove inland over the Maures mountains.

Ripping across the Marseille-Toulon-Frejus coastal highway, the Yanks smashed overland some 30 miles to cut the Marseille-Frejus inland highway at the town of Le Luc and advance on to win Lorgues, six miles southwest of Draguignan.

HIGHWAY FOCAL POINT

Draguignan, a fifth century town of 9,000 and capital of the Var department, is the focal point of five highways. Its capture would force the Nazis pinned along the French and Italian Riviera to fall back on secondary roads through the Maritime Alps to maintain contact with Marseille and Toulon.

Headquarters announced that the lightning thrust into southern France, which put Gen. Patch's forces within about 370 miles of a junction with Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s forces moving on Paris, had overrun a total of nine important towns and dozens of lesser ones.

Along the coast, where headquarters said we hold a firm 50-mile beachhead, the Yanks and French hold St. Tropez, St. Maxime, St. Raphael, Frejus road junction and Le Lavandou.

Inland along the front bulging 75 miles between the flanks descending on Toulon and Cannes the Allies, conquered Le Muy, eight miles west of Frejus on the highway to Marseilles, and Collobrieres, as well as Lorgues and Le Luc.

The Allies appeared to be preparing for a westward thrust to Marseille along the 30-mile north-south line extending up from the coast at Le Lavandou to Lorgues. Two Allied headquarters bulletins announced all assault forces were now ashore with full tank and tank destroyer units.

The bulletin said: "The swift advance of American and French troops inland continues and numerous additional towns and villages have been taken."

Allies Take Chartres, Orleans

(Continued from Page 1)

German infantrymen still in the sack as American and British troops rolled it up from the west and captured the stubbornly defended strongholds of Conde-sur-Noireau and Fiers.

RIP INTO POCKET

Other Allied troops punched in the sides of the pocket and reduced it to 50 square miles of bloody, fluctuating fighting as the "battle of the gap" entered its final phase. It admittedly had not resulted in the great victory the Allies hoped for, since at least one panzer division and thousands of SS troops and regular infantry had run the gauntlet of Allied bombs to join the retreat to the Seine.

But whatever forces escaped were believed so badly battered that they

would not be fit to fight for some time and as Patton's armor swept toward Paris high optimism was expressed that their days were numbered.

Chartres fell so suddenly to Patton's armor that it was hardly scarred, front reports said.

Orleans fell in an amazing march of 78 miles from the Third Army's last officially reported positions in the Le Mans area and its liberation gave back to the French their most prized symbol of freedom—the home of Joan of Arc. Orleans, with a population of 63,000, is one of the largest cities yet entered.

NEAR TOURS

En route to Orleans, the Yanks also swept through the road centers of St. Calais and Chateaudun, while Berlin has reported another

U.S. column in the vicinity of Tours, 47 miles southeast of La Mans, although there has been no official word to that effect.

The new Canadian offensive carried Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's troops across the river Dives and into the towns of St. Pierre-sur-Dives, Mesidon, Courcy and Vimout. Vanguards were driving within 10 miles of Lisieux, next road bottleneck for the outbound enemy.

Palaise had not been completely mopped up but Canadian troops smashed on through the burning town and captured two peaks 1,000 yards to the south.

The British Second Army to the west mopped up Conde and drove on five miles southward, linking up with American troops for the liquidation of the last enemy troops in the western end of the pocket.

Fortune Poll Points More Than Ever to FDR

The almost daily pronouncements from Dewey headquarters that the GOP hopeful would carry still another state, have been given a rough going-over by the latest Fortune magazine poll.

According to the poll, instead of state after state dutifully entering the Dewey column President Roosevelt has actually increased his big lead over the GOP candidate since early July. Here are the figures:

July 8th Poll—

For Roosevelt 49.2%
For Dewey 42.7
Don't know 8.1

August 5th Poll—

For Roosevelt 52.5%
For Dewey 43.9
Don't know 3.6

Regardless of personal preference, 72.4 percent of the public expected the President to be reelected. Four weeks ago 66.4 percent expected his reelection.

The poll showed the following breakdown according to "educational" background:

	Roosevelt	Dewey
College training	42.2%	55.6%
High School	53.0	44.2
Grade School	60.0	32.9
No schooling	62.1	20.6

(What this part of the poll reveals is not that the "wiser" people are for Dewey, but that Roosevelt's strength goes up as the economic scale goes down.)

The Fortune analyst also declared that 55.4 percent of the women are for FDR, 39.5 percent favor Dewey. Among the men, 49.9 percent are for Roosevelt, 46.7 for Dewey.

According to ages: the 21-34 age group is 57.4 percent for Roosevelt, 39.9 for Dewey. The 35-49 year group is 52 and 43.5 percent, the 50-and-up group is 49.9 for FDR to 44.5 for Dewey.

It can be expected that the Roosevelt lead will actually increase as the GOP continues to expose itself, provided that the Roosevelt forces, meet every issue head-on, conduct a really nonpartisan campaign and, above all, get the voters out to register and cast their ballot.

In straw votes the poll visits the voter, on election day the voter has to go to the polls.

Army Jim-Crow Causes Anti-Italian Outbreak

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.—An outbreak of Negro soldiers at Fort Lawton against Italian prisoners this week, resulting in one dead and others injured, is directly traceable to the Jim crow policy in the Army which relegates Negroes to the least desirable jobs.

Italians working in service units were given more desirable jobs than Negroes, upon whom continues to fall the bulk of the dirtiest work and the least skilled occupations, and Negroes resented the fact that Italians whom they considered enemies were given better posts than patriotic Negro Americans.

This attitude is similar to the position reported recently in the Daily Worker, where Negroes resented the fact that German prisoners were permitted to sit in restaurants and order meals while Negro American troops were forced to eat in the kitchen.

The outbreak was particularly unfortunate because Italians quartered near Negro barracks at Fort Lawton had demonstrated a friendly attitude toward Negroes, which should pave way for better understanding of minority groups.

Seattle port of embarkation authorities stated the outbreak resulted in the death of Guglielmo Olivanti, an Italian prisoner, and promised a full investigation.

It is hoped the Army will attack the problem by ending the discrimination against Negroes instead of withdrawing the opportunity for anti-fascist Italians to assist the war effort.

Electric Flatirons at March '42 Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said today that the 20 manufacturers authorized to produce nearly 2,000,000 electric flatirons have agreed to market them at March, 1942 prices.

The irons, which will be available later this year, will retail at \$5.30 to \$11.70, Bowles said.

7 More Miners Locals for FDR

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Since John L. Lewis' Mine Workers Journal came to the conclusion that Dewey, and not Roosevelt, is the miners' choice, seven more mine locals in Washington county have passed resolutions in support of Roosevelt.

Among these is the largest local in the county, Vesta 4, with more than 2,000 members. Roscoe Local not only rejected Dewey, but repudiated Lewis himself, and nominated Ray Edmundson for UMWA president. Five others are Hill Station, Vesta 5, Gibson, Lindley and Clyde No. 1.

The Lewis machine being what it is, it is not easy to pass what Lewis doesn't want. These days a special delegation of Lewis' most subservient paid officials comes to almost every union meeting to stifle pro-Roosevelt sentiments. But these resolutions passed unanimously.

In Vesta 5, these officials said the resolution was unconstitutional, but it went through. In Lindley someone introduced a pro-Dewey resolution, but withdrew it when the body went on record for Roosevelt without a single dissenting voice.

It is noticeable that a certain group of paid officials are never on the delegation that does Lewis' dirty Dewey work. This confirms the rumor here that a split is taking place in the Lewis forces.

Mine locals in Washington county that previously passed resolutions for reelection of Roosevelt are Ellsworth, Clyde No. 3 and Chartiers.



Proud of making a Victory Garden where an old rubbish lot used to be, the CDVO Junior Gardeners in the Harlem-Riverside Council get going on their daily job. Stringbeans, peas, tomatoes and lettuce are the result. At left is Theodore Moller, gardener and proofreader by profession, who helped the kids. At center is Joseph Harris, porter at the nearby theater, who waters the garden daily. "We need some topsoil," he said. At the bottom of the flagpole is a small D-Day tree which the kids planted on June 6.

Harlem-Riverside CDVO Does a 100% Community Job

By LOLA PAINE

The Harlem-Riverside Civilian Defense Council at 3562 Broadway has become a real neighborhood center—and the neighbors go for it in a big way. So do the kids.

Almost any day you can go around the corner at 147th St. and see Spanish, Greek, Negro, Catholic, Russian, Italian and Jewish kids working away at their CDVO Victory garden. They're raising peas, string beans, tomatoes and lettuce where an old rubbish lot used to be.

Back at the office you can take a look at the monthly reports which this CDVO branch sends to headquarters. You'll find that during June and July its volunteers sold \$51,193 in bonds and sent 1,500 magazines and 800 books to the armed forces. Since its inception a year ago, it has sent a total of 10,000 books, all collected by the kids.

WHAT IT MEANS

"Civilian defense," said Mrs. Bernice Feinne, executive secretary of the Council, "means a lot when you really think about it. Civilian defense means keeping up the morale and the war effort of your neighborhood. We have a big job to do because there are no centers or clubs in our entire area—which spreads from 110th to 155th Streets and from river to river."

Some of the work that Harlem-Riverside is doing? Aside from bonds, gardening, books and interracial work, there's a whole string of other neighborhood activities. For example, even the kids took part in getting ballot applications to soldiers. They made a sign saying, "Come in for Official Election War Ballot Applications," and plenty of soldiers walked in asking for bundles.

CHORAL GROUPS

This council has already helped to establish three interracial choral groups—one in a church, one with the Girl Scouts and one with a



Sure enough! They've discovered a stringbean. Alfred Lindo, 10-year-old Negro gardener, Tony Maneates, 12 years and Greek, and Anthony Moga, 11 and Spanish, are pleased as punch over their stringbean patch. Alfred's father works at Stage Door Canteen and his mother works for Postal Telegraph. Tony's dad works in a shipyard. Anthony swelled with pride over his brother Emanuel who's a bombardier in Italy.

—DW Photos.

synagogue. It has become a center where soldiers' families come in to ask about allotments and the dozens of other questions on their minds. It has sent hundreds of volunteers to OPA, the Harlem Hospital, the Red Cross and to the Treasury during the Fifth War Loan drive. It is a clothing depot for Russian War Relief.

Miss Miriam Shapiro, secretary of the Broadway branch, told us that no other organization can "reach the people as we can. If we want to call 200 parents of 100 children we know, the parents come readily."

Summing up the work of the Harlem-Riverside Council, Mrs. Feinne said, "Our ideas don't go to the files. They go to the community."

News Capsules

Seek Man Chewing Gum

A burglar who broke into a service station in New Haven and grabbed ration coupons for 300 gallons of gasoline had a more important mission. He broke open a vending machine, scattered the pennies and pocketed more than 100 sticks of chewing gum. He completely ignored the money in the cash register.

The Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind added another item to their list of things they are doing for the war effort. Thirty-one men from the home donated blood to the Red Cross bank. The home has already been awarded the Army-Navy E.

Robert Hoover, of Lancaster, Pa., was trimming a hedge when he spied a copperhead snake. After chopping it into three pieces he picked up the bodiless head to throw it away and it bit him.

Bernie Cole, 65-year-old Jackson, Wyoming, rancher who is employed as a caretaker of a ranch owned by Eleanor M. Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times Herald, was attacked by a 700-pound bear who was protecting her cubs. Cole was knocked about 15 feet by the bear. He played dead. The bear, after biting him savagely on the shoulders and legs, wandered off, but returned. Cole, seizing a water soaked aspen, beat the bear to death. Then he saddled a horse and rode 10 miles to a power station where he was given first aid and driven to the hospital.

After a 12-hour search, Miss Virginia Kennedy of New York, a 65-year-old retired college professor and writer of schoolbooks, was found unharmed in a salt marsh in Norway, Me. She is spending the summer there and had gone blueberrying.

N.Y. State Factory Jobs For July Decline 9.4%

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Factory employment in New York State during July was 9.4 per cent below July, 1943, according to Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi. The total payroll index was 3.5 percent below July, 1943.

Palmer Files As Independent

Getting nowhere with their threats of court action and demands for recount over the sweeping three-party primary victory of Rep. Vito Marcantonio in the 18th Congressional District, supporters of Republican Lt. Robert C. Palmer have filed independent petitions to put Palmer in the Congressional race in November.

Boosters of Rep. Martin J. Kennedy, anti-FDR Democrat also defeated by Marcantonio, will work in behalf of Palmer's election.

Other independent petitions filed with the Board of Elections Wednesday night showed that:

Assemblyman John A. Devany, Jr., is in a three-cornered race for Congress in the 25th Congressional District in the Bronx opposing Rep. Charles A. Buckley, who defeated him in the Democratic primary. The GOP candidate is Roderick Stephens, a Red Cross director.

Devany lost Democratic backing for Assembly because of his singularly bad record. Buckley has received wide support from Democratic and labor forces.

The City Fusion Party confined its nominations to four candidates seeking election to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. They are Justices Bernard L. Shientag, Julius Miller, Archie B. Morrison and George Frankenthaler.

Average weekly earnings for July were \$46.93, compared with \$44.05 for July, 1943, and \$47.53 for June, 1944.

July factory employment as compared with June showed a decline of 2.1 percent, the greatest decline during any month since the November peak. The cumulative decrease for the eight-month period was 10.5 percent.

Further reductions at war plants and seasonal decreases in the apparel industry were the main factors causing the drop during July.

While cutbacks in the aircraft industry were mainly responsible for war plant decreases, other war plants shared in the general decline. These include ordnance, iron and steel, electrical machinery, shipbuilding and scientific instruments. Net losses for the metals and machinery group as a whole amounted to 3.2 percent in employment and 4.7 percent in payrolls.

FDR Lauds War Role of Schools

By OTTO WANGERIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The prospect of the common people achieving a peace in harmony with the four freedoms "was struck a hard blow at the failure of the U. S. Senate to pass the Kilgore-Murray bill," it was declared by Dr. John L. Childs, of Columbia University, chairman of the commission on education and the postwar world, in his report to the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers in session here.

Joseph F. Landis, president of the AFT, opened the 28th annual convention of the Federation Monday before over 300 delegates claiming to represent about 30,000 organized teachers in the United States.

In his message to the convention, President Roosevelt, referring to the need for the Federation planning the solution of problems posed by the war and the reconstruction period that will follow, declared:

"Despite certain widely publicized educational weaknesses revealed by the strains of total war, the schools and colleges of the nation have made a magnificent contribution to the war effort."

Tribune Spanks Taft Gently

The Republican Herald Tribune yesterday expressed keen disapproval of the "obstructive" role of Republican Senator Taft.

In a leading editorial on Congress' lifting of the Taft gag on the armed forces, the Tribune declared:

"The reader needs no reminder of the absurd quarantine of our fighting forces to which these provisions gave rise. Senator Taft, their sponsor, has blamed it on the unnecessarily, restrictive, nonsensical, unreasonable, and utterly ridiculous, interpretation of the original title by the War Department and its Morale Division. . . . But we happen to think that most Americans will not allow him his scapegoat. For not only in this instance but in many others having to do with war legislation Mr. Taft has displayed an ineptitude amounting to obstruction. If he couldn't foresee under the terms of his law with its penalties its literal enforcement by the military, then he was blind, which is no excuse for a legislator and certainly no alibi for a statesman."

FDR Urges Security for Miners, Industry in Postwar

Warning that "cut-throat competition" and insecurity for hundreds of thousands of miners face the coal industry after the war, President Roosevelt yesterday proposed legislation to regulate the coal industry. In a letter to Rep.

John Flannagan of West Virginia who is sponsoring a new coal bill the President recalled the Bituminous Coal Acts of 1935 and 1937 which he had sponsored. These laws expired and were not renewed by Congress. Mr. Roosevelt wrote he was glad to learn that new bills were pending.

In the letter the President indicated the principles that guide his post-war perspective. It undoubtedly exploded like a bombshell in the camp of John L. Lewis who lost interest in coal industry regulation since he lined up with reactionary forces who oppose any government economic intervention.

INDUSTRY REGULATION

Recalling what the Guffey coal act meant, the President wrote to Flannagan:

"Under it the bituminous coal industry was cured of its chaotic sickness and put on the road to recovery. Thousands of miners who had known only low wages and poor working conditions were enabled for the first time to earn a decent livelihood. At the same time consumers were protected and prices held to a steady and reasonable level."

"The passage of similar legislation at an early date is in my opinion important to the welfare of the nation. During wartime the bituminous coal industry has enjoyed a reasonable measure of prosperity. But when the present boom market ends, chaos will again threaten if the industry returns to the old ways of cut-throat competition."

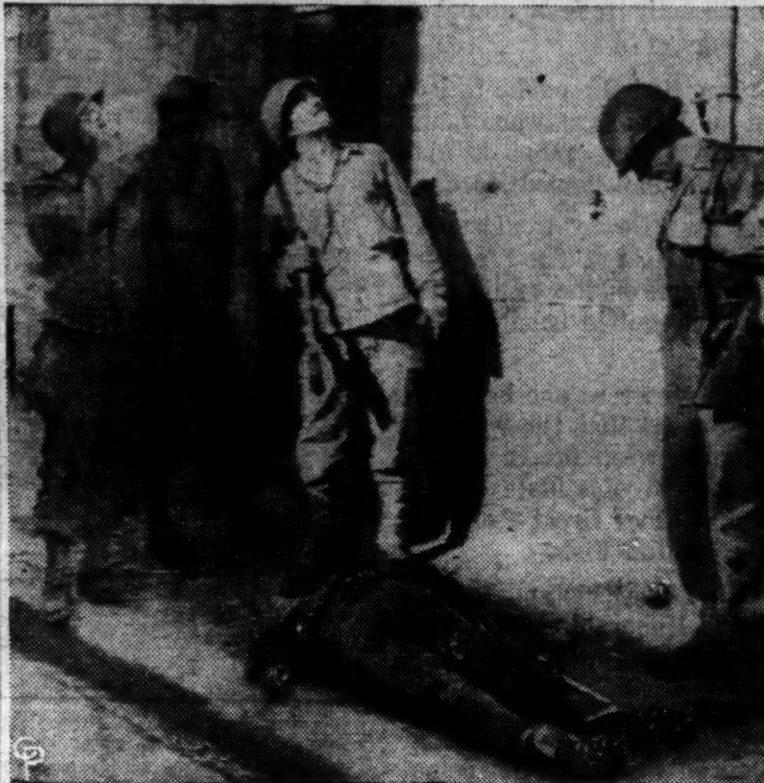
"The industry itself will of course feel the harmful results of this instability. But hundreds of thousands of miners will also suffer irreparable injury and consumers will obtain no lasting benefit."

"Sound legislation, on the other hand, will help stabilize the industry and safeguard the interest of thousands of producers, hundreds of thousands of mine workers and millions of consumers."

MINERS SUPPORT

The President's views are bound to receive a warm welcome among the miners for postwar fear hangs like a cloud over every mining town. Miners shudder at the thought of what followed the World War I boom. Old timers, many of whom were kept out of the industry for years, recall Lewis' program during the Coolidge administration of eliminating 200,000 "surplus" miners.

The mine union was a skeleton and wages in the industry were on a relief level when Roosevelt took office. The protection the workers received, their right to organize and the stabilization of the industry by law, are the two basic factors in the advancement of the miners since then.



This German will snipe no more. He has just tumbled from the upper floor of a building in Couterne, France, shot by a Yank bullet. An American soldier looks him over, while others gaze at the spot from which he fell.

AFL Moves Forward To Political Action

The American Federation of Labor took a step forward in the field of political action with William Green's call yesterday for establishment of AFL political action committees on a state and local basis.

The object, he declared in a circular letter to all AFL affiliates, is to qualify and bring out the full voting strength of the AFL's 7,000,000 members next November.

"If labor participates fully in the election, labor and friends of labor can win," he said in his circular.

Mr. Green reiterated, however, the AFL's "nonpartisan" policy and warned against involvement in any partisan politics. Whether that means that the political committees should refrain from endorsing candidates for President is still to be determined and may become clarified at the AFL Executive Council's session starting Monday at Chicago.

The formation of political com-

mittees, was viewed, nevertheless, as a step forward. The CIO took a similar step about a year earlier, but has not allowed its non-partisanship to keep it from campaigning actively for the President and all supporters of the President's program.

Mobilization of labor votes, will undoubtedly help the President. All polls indicate that labor, especially organized labor, is overwhelmingly pro-Roosevelt. Furthermore, labor's greatest organized strength is concentrated in precisely those states which will be decisive. The principal task still remains of seeing to it that Roosevelt votes are not lost because so many are disqualified by migration or have not yet taken steps to qualify.

WMC Clears Labor of Blame For Lag in Akron Output

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 17 (UP).—The War Manpower Commission today cleared labor of the whole blame for the failure of Akron's rubber industry to meet the military production quota on heavy duty tires.

Reporting on a 10-week survey of the industry, the WMC said that "the fault for under-utilization of workers" does not rest entirely on the shoulders of labor or management.

The report said that rubber production could be increased 10 to 15 per cent if management and labor corrected "certain deficiencies" which prevent best use of available manpower.

The survey was made by Harry V. Markle, Akron WMC director, Clinton S. Golden WMC vice chairman, and D. Alan Strachan of the WPB's labor division, who presented it to Akron rubber executives.

The WPB officials gave several reasons for the failure of tire production to meet military demands, including "an unanticipated heavy increase in schedule for heavy tires

in the past seven weeks" due to changes in war strategy.

Other reasons were scarcity of "husky males" to work on the increased heavy-duty production schedules and lack of perfection in the use of synthetics in big tires.

"Publicity to date has over-emphasized one or two factories, such as worker limits on productivity, as the reason for failure to meet production schedules, and has not presented the true picture," the report stated.

Rome C.P. Paper Raps Anti-Soviet Pole

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (UP).—Rome's Communist newspaper *Unita* today sharply criticized the speech of an officer of the Polish army in Italy at the opening of a Polish art exposition attacking the Soviet Union.

Back the Attack!

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Dewey Speaks Out

MAYBE it was the Fortune Poll, showing an increasing lead for the President, that made Gov. Dewey throw all caution to the winds and actually take a stand on something.

At any rate, he has now permitted the public to look into his mind on the important subject of postwar organization. What is revealed in the Dewey mind is evil-smelling and very reminiscent of a man named Harding.

It was too much to expect that Dewey would speak out as crudely as William Randolph Hearst. The "farmer" from Pawling accompanied his attack on the coming Big Four security talks with a piteous wail in behalf of the rights of small nations.

It is difficult to keep back the tears as one listens to Dewey, who only a year ago proposed that the world be run by an Anglo-American alliance, weep for the rights of little countries. In fact, the first to wipe his eye after listening to the governor was that other Great Protector of democracy, the Honorable Hamilton Fish.

"I am in entire accord with Dewey's stand for the rights of small nations," said the Honorable Fish as his heart probably bled for the rights of little Nazi Germany.

Appealing to Fascist Minded

Gov. Dewey must have figured that with his demagogic attack on the coming conference, he could at one and the same time appeal to the fascist-minded, to voters of foreign extraction who might still be confused on certain issues, and to anti-Soviet liberals like Morris Ernst whose support for FDR is so fragile that almost any whiff of foul air can blow it away.

Whatever Dewey's motives, it is fortunate that he chose this moment to make his attack on the Big Four. It is good to be forewarned. The people are now in Mr. Dewey's debt for the first time. But they will not repay him with votes.

We Hit the Mark

WE HAVE received many letters of praise for the speech of Eugene Dennis printed as a supplement in last Saturday's issue. Our readers urge that this masterly guide for the people's struggle in the crucial November elections be made available to those who may have missed the supplement.

From another quarter has also come confirmation of the effectiveness of Mr. Dennis' report. When the enemies of the people become so concerned about our advice as have the pro-fascist Chicago Tribune and Ham Fish, that is additional proof that we have hit the mark.

What seems to concern the McCormicks and Fishes most, judging from a lengthy story and leading editorial in the Chicago Tribune, is the emphasis that Mr. Dennis placed on the nonpartisan character of the people's struggle to reelect President Roosevelt. What they are worried about is a campaign that is not restricted to a traditional fight between the Democratic and Republican parties. They fear an alignment of forces in support of the reelection of the President that includes Wall Street capitalists, farmers, small and big businessmen, workers, the Negro people and the professional groups, irrespective of formal political affiliation.

Goebbels' Cry of Communism

As was to be expected, the gentleman from Chicago and his Ham Fish have not forgotten the Goebbels cry of "communism." They would like to make communism the issue of the campaign. Did not Hitler with his Reichstag fire provocations rise to power on this issue? Did he not nearly succeed in dominating the world by this "secret weapon?" And now the Communists themselves have seen to it that this weapon is knocked out of the hands of the American fascists and pro-fascists. No wonder there is anger in some quarters.

But the McCormicks and Fishes will learn that while communism is not an issue in the elections or in our country generally, fascism is an issue, the most important issue of all. We are engaged in a war against the fascist threat to dominate the world and to destroy the independence and democracy of our country. And in this war we must be on guard against the fascist conspiracy in our midst.



'Scrambling' the Kilgore Bill

By GEORGE MORRIS

Reports of plans to bring the Kilgore - Truman - Murray bill piecemeal into the House, and compromises that are already in the making on many vital reconversion points, threaten to demobilize the movement behind the measure.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, of New York, who is sponsoring the House counterpart of the Kilgore Bill, is reported to have already agreed to scramble his bill into amendments to the Tory-sponsored George bill passed in the Senate or to other legislation. The New York Congressman is also reported ready to come down from the \$35 a week maximum unemployment benefit that his bill provides to a maximum of a \$25 or 60 to 75 per cent of regular earnings.

Supporters of the Kilgore-Celler measure were left pretty much demoralized by further reports that War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes expressed support for the George bill and an opinion that a maximum of \$20 should be set for unemployment benefit by the states with the Federal government underwriting the extra state burden through a revolving fund. The Byrnes proposal, if reported correctly, would hardly be of advantage to workers of many states where the maximum already run as high as \$22 and would be little improvement in most other states.

The Kilgore and Celler bills, as originally framed, would give the \$35 maximum to only an estimated one-eighth of those likely to be jobless. To be eligible for \$35 one must have earned an average of \$48 weekly and have three dependents.

MUST KEEP TO MAIN GOAL

One fact stands out today, as jockeying and maneuvering develop on reconversion legislation, and as newspapers are filled with rumors and actual proposals; the forces behind the Kilgore-Celler measures must not scatter their attention and must not relax pressure for the entire overall reconversion measure. The basic fight is not in any of the specific points being debated. It is rather for the general principle

underlying the Kilgore Bill and against the approach upon which the George Bill is based.

We can have a fairly liberal standard of jobless payments but still the reconversion program as a whole could be heading for another Hoover era.

The Kilgore bill holds that we could have a peacetime economy on a level as high as our war economy; that job security could be made a reality for all, and business be made profitable, on the basis of the maintenance and extension of a high purchasing power; that reconversion, with government assistance, should be coordinated with the view of ensuring utilization of all resources, and that labor, business, agriculture and government should be represented on an advisory set-up.

HOOVERISM

The philosophy behind the George Bill holds that the Federal government's part in helping private enterprise to get back to a peacetime basis should be held down to an ineffective minimum; that the problems of reconversion would solve themselves in the natural course of a wild postwar profit rampage; that under the guise of "state's rights" the Federal government is absolved of responsibility for the many millions that may be jobless during the transition, and, that a decline in our economy and un-

employment is inevitable.

These are the two postwar outlooks behind the two camps shaping in Congress. One leads back to Hooverism the other further along the path of progress with Roosevelt.

If Byrnes does actually lean to the George bill, as reported, then he is undermining the administration's policy, which was so well expressed in the President's "New Bill of Rights" last January. But Byrnes is not the administration. Neither are other Democrats in the House or Senate who are more expert at parliamentary maneuvering than at holding to a fundamental issue. The President's nationwide campaign support is shaping today largely because of the confidence that under his leadership the war will end in a decisive victory and the country would be taken on the path to a real prosperity.

To scramble the Kilgore bill and divert attention from its basic objective by a fight on certain details, is to fall into the trap that the Tory forces have set.

The AFL-CIO-Railroad Brotherhood forces, the most active backers of the Kilgore Bill, should continue to call for the principles of the Kilgore bill with renewed vigor. In that way they will keep before the country's voters the issue that, more than any other, will spell labor's and the country's future.

Worth Repeating

JOHN STUART, criticizing Walter Lippmann's latest book, U. S. Foreign Policy, in Aug. 22 issue of the New Masses: Despite all the architectural preciseness of his plans they would inevitably result in chaos and bitterness and heartache. His book is freighted with fantasy and I am not at all surprised that it has not won the same popular acclaim as his book published last year. That too is a measure of public reaction to absolutist dreams.

FRANK KINGDON, on station WMCA Wednesday night, discussing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's attack on the Four-Power Conference: The timing of this statement looks uncommonly like a deliberate attempt to sabotage the forthcoming conference.

NEW MASSES, in an editorial in its current Aug. 22 number: Divisions among the workers of Europe have been the natural nourishment of every fascist demagogue, with Germany and Italy the best examples of what happened when differences were allowed to impede unity of action. The new (Italian) Socialist-Communist alliance will strengthen the six-party government coalition by giving it working class unity. The alliance will receive the warmest welcome from those eager to see Italy a full-fledged ally among the United Nations.

Change the World

EVERY home, every street and factory was wrecked. But the great-hearted people fought in the smoking ruins. They never gave up to the Nazi; they stopped him, they defeated him!

Some months ago Mr. Churchill compared Stalingrad with Gettysburg, and named it the turning point of the present war, as Gettysburg was of the Civil War.

Mr. Churchill warns us, sagely enough, that even though Gettysburg proved so decisive, actually more blood was spilled after it than before.

One doubts that the parallel will be extended so far, however.

The Nazis, like the slaveholders, are willing enough to go on piling up mountains of German corpses, and to sacrifice all Germany and all Europe in the debacle that awaits the party of Hitler.

But the blind, bloody German ass is visibly weakening under the terrific load piled upon him by his mystic fuhrer and mule driver.

Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet war correspondent, put it poetically in a recent passage: "If of 10 Nazis you can kill five, the other five will begin to think a little."

And von Paulus, who commanded the Nazi



by Mike Gold

forces at Stalingrad, and was taken prisoner, even he has begun to entertain deep, sad, confused thoughts about German destiny.

I THINK no American who saw von Paulus perform in the newsreels can ever forget him. He was a tall, sombre militarist with the vulture beak of a Junker. His eyes blinked nervously and darted from side to side like those of a trapped beast. He answered the questions of his sober, solid proletarian captors with the air of a man who has been wiped out in the stock market.

Hitler and Goebbels tried to make the Teuton jackass at home and abroad believe that they could take a sort of tragic pride in the Stalingrad debacle, as much as did the British after Dunkirk.

Von Paulus was named a Field Marshal on the very day of his capture, and the Goebbels publicity machine built him up into quite a national hero.

But all that slick, streamlined propaganda failed to revive the German corpses at Stalingrad or rebuild the 300,000 soldiers who'd been killed or captured.

And even von Paulus the Field Marshal was unsold by Goebbels.

This week from a Russian prison the Field Marshal spoke over the radio to all the punch-

The True Glory Of Stalingrad

drunk German fools in the army or struggling against dark doubts on the home front.

"Eliminate Hitler," pleaded the Field Marshal who'd been taught his lesson at Stalingrad.

"Germany has already lost the war. We are trapped in a senseless bloodshed that will destroy all Germany unless we revolt against the Nazi leaders! Let us redeem our country. Which is another testimonial to the eternal glory of Stalingrad."

Yet is it the most important thing you can say about that city? No. Stalingrad is even greater than the battle von Paulus lost so completely.

STALINGRAD was great before the Nazis came along. Now the people are rebuilding their socialist city.

It will rise fairer and finer, a monument to human creation and socialist brotherhood.

The Soviet architects have furnished them plans for a great industrial city that will be all parks and workers' palaces.

Pierre Cot, French statesman who has been in Russia studying the vast rebuilding and planning that began there from 1942 on, said recently:

"The Soviets will compel even this terrible destruction to serve their future uses, and 20 years hence they will have finer cities than if there had been no war."

And this is the true glory of Stalingrad!

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

What They Said In 1940

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Republicans and their hangers-on are now making a lot of charges and claims that will not stand the light of day. In view of what they said last election time, it is well to recall how false their "prophecies" proved to be. Frank R. Kent, writing in the American Mercury (reprinted in Reader's Digest) of January, 1938, said: "But although the answer to the question, Does Mr. Roosevelt want a third term? is definitely Yes, to the other question, If he does, can he get it? the answer is emphatically No." That proved to be sheer quackery.

CLOSE READER.

P.S.—Could you put items like this in the "quotes" column on the editorial page? It would be a good idea, and would expand that good feature?

Regarding Richard Wright

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

At least the statement allegedly given by Richard Wright clears up a matter which has bothered me. Somehow I have never felt that Native Son could have been written by an understanding Communist. There is too much of bitterness in it, too little of pointing a way out.

Of course if American Communists of today are "narrow-minded, bigoted, intolerant and frightened of new ideas," they simply are not Marxists any more. Now I know in my own mind that this accusation is not true, but the sad fact is that the mass of Americans simply do not know what to think about American Communists. For this reason, I think a fitting reply should be made to Mr. Wright. Of course if we had a free press, as we are supposed to have, an answer could be inserted in Time. But I suppose the best that can be hoped for is a reply in the Daily Worker. Of course the Daily Worker is the best in every way except circulation. B. P. R.

(Ed. note: The answers by Ben Davis in The Worker and by Robert Minor in the Daily Worker have been to the point, and should meet the suggestion of this reader.)

GOP Contempt For Voters

Trenton, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Isn't it pretty obvious by now that the Republican high command hopes to have the newspapers twist, turn and torture the truth in this campaign? Insult after insult is hurled at the intelligence of the mass of the people. Dewey's "Roosevelt depression" and his "unfitness of Roosevelt" talk, Taft's open statement that he doesn't want the soldiers to vote, the crude figure of Herbert Hoover to remind the people that the GOP stands for panic—these deepest reactionary stands they believe the press will be able to mix up effectively. There is no other explanation of such contempt for the mental age of the voters.

JEFFERSON RACE.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

IN HIS column in last Sunday's Worker, Councilman Cacchione called attention to the remarkable vote scored by Ada B. Jackson in the Republican primaries in Brooklyn's 17th assembly district. Mrs. Jackson campaigned on a pro-Roosevelt platform among GOP-enrolled voters and managed to corral 40 percent of the total vote, despite the lack of an experienced machine.

As a matter of fact, perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the New York state primaries of Aug. 1 is the amazing vote cast against the Dewey machine wherever there was a Republican primary contest based on fundamental issues.



PERHAPS the most significant development was the Republican intra-party struggle in Buffalo's 43d district. This is the district in which the Jaekle machine, supposedly the strongest in the state, dumped the incumbent Congressman Joseph Mruk, because of his support for the Worley federal ballot measure and his votes to sustain the President's veto of the Smith-Connally and anti-subsidy measures.

Mruk is a Polish Catholic who was elected in 1942 from a district predominantly Polish Catholic. Reapportionment cut the Polish

by Max Gordon

population to about one-third in the new 43d, with German Americans perhaps the largest single national group. The Republican machine, bossed by Ed Jaekle who is also state Republican chairman and Dewey's close collaborator, decided that it could afford to ditch Mruk and make room for a German American politician.

Mruk entered the primaries against the machine candidate Edward Eleassier. Buffalo Poles are largely registered Democrats, while the backbone of the Republican machine are the German Americans. Yet Mruk, campaigning in the Republican primaries on his record in support of several pro-FDR measures in this German American stronghold, polled 8,477 votes to 8,721 for Jaekle's man. This is the official tally. It has been challenged in the courts. And it is interesting to note that Mruk's attorney in the court action is the former leader of the Willkie movement in western New York.

IN THE 25th district in the Bronx, Roderick Stephens, known as the outstanding progressive Republican in that borough and active in several people's movements relating to the war, entered the primaries against the candidate of the Knewitz-Dewey machine and won easily.

In the 42d district, in the Buffalo-Niagara area, the arch-reactionary Republican in-

Pro-FDR Sentiment Among Republican Rank and File

cumbent Walter G. Andrews was opposed by a liberal Republican William Haessler, who also received the Democratic and American Labor Party designations.

Though Haessler received only about 4,000 votes to Andrews' 10,000, the result is nevertheless an important indication of GOP sentiment. The decision to oppose Andrews came only about five weeks before the primaries, and the district is a far-flung one, taking in several small towns and rural areas. There simply wasn't enough time to get the campaign going so as to reach the GOP voters. Where an apparatus was gotten up, Haessler beat Andrews.

In most of these campaigns, the role of the CIO Political Action Committee was a modest one. In supporting Mruk, Haessler and Bennet, as well as Marcantonio, Powell and Ada Jackson, the Committee demonstrated its nonpartisanship. In the case of Mruk, the PAC indicated before the primaries that irrespective of the outcome it would back the Democratic-ALP candidate for Congress Fred Hammer in November.

The New York primaries revealed that wide sections of the regular Republican enrolled voters can be won to the President if they are apprised of the issues. They also indicated that while many of the more prominent Willkieites in the GOP are publicly backing the Dewey apparatus, among the lower leaders and sections of the rank and file there is plenty of opposition to it.

Dewey's Governors Open Guns on Federal Aid

By CELIA LANGER

A DEMAGOGUE is a man who makes campaign promises and then forgets them after election day. According to this definition, the Republican Party gets the blue ribbon for super-duper demagoguery. They don't even wait for the elections to renege on their platform promises.

Take the question of the people's health. On June 27, the Republican convention adopted a health platform which actually made a pretense of meeting the health needs of the nation. They promised "a careful study of Federal-State programs for maternal and child health, dependent children, and assistance to the blind, with a view to strengthening these programs."

Of course, Mr. Dewey and Co. are past masters at "careful studies" which somehow never get put into action. But note how tenderly they plucked at America's heartstrings, how solic-

itous they were about the mothers, the children and the blind.

The Republicans went further; they even promised "the stimulation by Federal aid of State plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor-patient relationship or socializing medicine."

This is quite bold for Messers Hoover and Dewey; apparently they had been reading the public opinion polls again. To be sure, this plank attacks the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill which is supported by organized labor. It uses all the AMA buncombe about doctor-patient relationship and socialized medicine. But even so, it says something.

Alas, alack! The Republicans have taken it all back. They really didn't mean to say anything after all. For on Aug. 4, only five weeks after the adoption of the platform, the 26 Republican Governors met and "clarified" the stand of the Dewey-Bricker ticket. They said:

"As soon as the war is over, measures should be taken for a

more effective improvement of the people's health.

"In achieving these objectives the following principles should be observed:

"1. The States and the local communities should improve their existing hospitalization, clinical treatment, visiting, nursing and other public health programs, as far as their resources permit.

"2. There should be no political control of the profession of medicine.

"3. The existing scattered Federal agencies concerned with various aspects of the public health, should be more closely integrated."

Here are the real intentions of Mr. Dewey! Principle 1 does not even mention federal aid. It is common knowledge that without federal aid, which has grown under the Roosevelt administration from nothing to an annual total of 40 million dollars, the states can do little to improve the public health.

Principle 2 adopts the terminology of the Gannett-Fishbein National Physicians Committee,

It is an absolutely reactionary attack on government health insurance to provide adequate medical care.

Principle 3 sounds reasonable on the surface. In actuality, it means that the Republican Party has officially approved the unpatriotic plot of the American Medical Association to destroy the Emergency Maternal and Infant Care program for servicemen's families.

The AMA has stated openly that it wishes to destroy the Children's Bureau, which administers the EMIC program, by placing it under the U. S. Public Health Service. The AMA leadership apparently feels, we hope without justification, that Thomas Parran will play ball with medical reaction.

The 26 Republican Governors have made their intentions clear. They are not only against better health for the American people, but they are up to their necks in a vicious attack on the health of our servicemen's families, on the morale of our fighting men and the victory we all pray and work for.

Bill of Health



Lublin is Darkest Page in Long Record Of Nazi Atrocities

By JOHN GIBBONS
By Cable to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—When discussing the German death camp at Lublin with some newly arrived newspapermen in Moscow, I learned to my surprise that some people in America and Britain still are skeptical in regard to reports of German atrocities in Russia and Poland.

My immediate reaction was one of indignation. However, I recalled that in the early stages of the war I too tended to disbelieve the atrocity stories.

RZHEV

It was March, 1943, in the shattered city of Rzhev that we British and American correspondents got our own first closeup. It was there that we saw the slaughtered Rumyantsev family—a mother, three young children and an unknown woman lying in pools of blood on the floor of their plundered home.

The same day, the dean of the Rzhev church told us how he and several hundred people had been herded into the church, its doors bolted and the building mined. Only the quick arrival of Red Army sappers saved them.

A few months later, correspondents traveled to the Orel front and saw hundreds of bodies of women and children in death-pits.

Several weeks later, we saw even worse sights in Kharkov.

KIEV

But of all the horrors which none of us will forget was the sight last November of the residue of human remains lying in the Babi Yar sandpits just outside of Kiev. The entire Jewish population of Kiev, some 6,000 persons, and 40,000 Russians and Ukrainians had been murdered in these sandpits, and the bodies were later burned.

We saw decomposed and decomposing bodies in primitive incinerators, legs and arms and heads often torn apart. The sight as well as the stench caused more than one

of our correspondents to become violently ill.

Later, when the Red Army drove the Germans from Smolensk, Ambassador Harriman's daughter accompanied our group, and we saw exhumed bodies of several thousand Polish officers slaughtered by the Germans in the Katyn forest. There in the forest, local residents who had been forced to work for the German execution squads, supplied the details of this crime.

Then, a few days prior to last Christmas, at the trial at Kharkov, we had the three killers, Langheldt, Retslav and Ritz, calmly describe to the minutest detail how they supervised and took part in the wholesale torture and killing of civilians. Only a month ago we saw what the Germans did in Vitebsk and Minsk.

The Orel, Kharkov, Kiev and Smolensk and Katyn massacres pale before the horrors of Lublin.

Lublin is without parallel in world history. Lublin was an international massacre. Lublin's victims included Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, Croats, Czechs, Germans, Poles, Russians. Documents as well as evidence given by prisoners saved by the Red Army's flanking movement, testify that even Chinese and Negroes were among the victims.

The shootings, hangings, poisoning, gassings, electrocutions, drownings, running the gauntlet of SS clubs—all these and more methods of killing were employed by the Gestapo in Lublin. I don't know whether there are many or a few still skeptical about German atrocities. But I do know that a half hour conversation with the many Anglo-American correspondents in Russia would soon convince them.

Dr. Sun Fo Urges Democratic China, Close Ties with Allies

Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Chinese Legislative Yuan and an outstanding leader of the government Kuomintang Party, addressed a significant message to the people of China on July 7, seventh anniversary of the war against Japan.

The message, quoted here in the Aug. 16 China Daily News, urges close collaboration with Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, and democracy inside China, as "the only way" to win the war.

Although the statement was released to all newspapers in central China, only the Communist New China Daily News in Chungking saw fit to reprint it. Furthermore, as the China Daily News here discloses, the message was censored at the point where Dr. Sun was warning of the danger of civil war against the Communist-led guerrillas.

"To collaborate with Great Britain and America we must have close collaboration with the Soviet Union," Dr. Sun writes.

"After the destruction of the fascist Axis, America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will stand together in building a lasting world peace. If we still ignore the Soviet Union, if we fail to collaborate with all three major Allies we will indeed be extremely foolish."

Pointing out that democracy is a major Allied war aim, Dr. Sun warned: "If our government only endlessly requires our people to fulfill their duties, while no political and economic freedom and rights are given them, then our people will become reluctant in their service for our country at war."

"The strength of the different political parties must be concentrated on the task of achieving national unity within, and defeating the enemy without. We should not permit any internal frictions. National unity in China among all the political parties will bring joy to China and the world."

Italian 6-Party Bloc Backs Bonomi

ROME, Aug. 17.—The six anti-fascist parties represented in the government here, today reaffirmed their confidence in the premiership of Ivanoe Bonomi and their intention to continue the cooperation begun over a year ago in the National Committee of Liberation.

This stand was taken in the face of rumors that powerful forces are at work to oust Bonomi and replace his cabinet with one headed by the World War I Premier Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Correction

ROBERT MINOR writes: Apologies for a typographical error in last Tuesday's paper, due to my using a heavyweight and unfamiliar German expression. The word that got mixed up was "Glotzen"—meaning bulging eyes.

GROPPERGRAMS



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Irish TUC Backs Labor Unity

Reaffirming the basic adherence of Irish workers to the cause of world democracy, the Irish Trade Union Congress has reversed its executive council's decision not to participate in the World Trade Union Conference, according to the July 20 issue of Belfast Unity which has just reached here.

The resolution passed by a vote 96 to 73 at the TUC meeting in Drogheda read in part: "In view of the disintegration of the trade union movement in large areas in Europe and the necessity of (its) rehabilitation, this Congress notes with regret the decision of the national executive to decline the invitation to the World Conference of Trade Unions issued by the British Trade Union Congress."

"This Congress further declares its sympathy with the aim of linking the trade union movements of the world together." The trade unionists of Ireland support the workers in other countries "in their efforts for the restoration of their trade unions," the resolution added.

Gandhi and Jinnah Unity Talks Saturday

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.—The two outstanding leaders of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League—Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah—will meet Saturday in a conference whose results may have the utmost significance for India's future.

Basis for the discussions will be Gandhi's proposal to recognize the Moslem League's demand for self-determination in predominantly Moslem areas, if the Moslem League agrees to enter a coalition national government.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Manhattan

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MANHATTAN'S NEWEST FRIDAY NIGHT Rendezvous for writers, artists, cultural workers. Dancing, informal entertainment. Admission 25¢, servicemen free. Teachers Lounge, 5th fl., 13 Astor Place. Aspicures: Young Artists League.

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Tomorrow Queens

RIDGEWOOD AND MASPETH CLUBS of American Labor Party invites you to attend United Nations Picnic to be held at Alley Pond Park, Queens. Admission free. Hot dinner, entertainment and dancing from 10 a.m. to evening. Fun for all. Ask train conductor for directions.

Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTENTION! CPA Members of Philadelphia. Special meeting at the Academy of Music Ball Room, Sunday, August 20th, 2 p.m. Sam Donchin, district president, on the Lessons of the PTO Strike. All members invited.

Urge Early Shipments Of Relief to Poland

Urging Polish Relief, Inc., in Chicago to lay aside political considerations, outstanding Polish democrats here asked yesterday that food, clothing and medicine be made immediately available to the people in liberated parts of Poland and refugees returning from the Soviet Union.

Boleslaw Gebert and Wojciech Haracz, president and secretary of the IWO Polonia Society, informed the Polish organization that Russian War Relief had been advised of the Soviet authorities' readiness to transport supplies which will be distributed by the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

While itself not undertaking a campaign for Polish aid, Russian War Relief agrees to make its shipping and warehouse facilities available to Polish War Relief.

Many Polish language papers throughout the country meanwhile published an open letter from Dr. A. Penzik, Polish Socialist and associate of Dr. Oscar Lange who recently conferred with Marshal Stalin.

Pointing out that Poland has been "stripped of all supplies," that "her people are starved, bare and deprived of all means indispensable for their sustenance," Dr. Penzik

asked Polish War Relief to supply "goods and funds, a large part of which was given you by the National War Fund."

"Political considerations must be put aside," Dr. Penzik declared. "Material help for the refugees and people in Poland cannot depend on whether and when a reconciliation will take place between the Polish Committee for National Liberation and the Polish government-in-exile."

"No time should be wasted nor effort spared. Begin work at once! Take advantage of the excellent offer of Russian War Relief here and in the Soviet Union."

Canada Forest Fire

MONCTON, New Brunswick, Aug. 17 (UP).—About 20 separate fires raged through rich New Brunswick timber lands today, threatening to join in a mass conflagration that would spread to this city despite the night-long efforts of dozens of regular fire companies and thousands of volunteers.

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Report on the South

Interviews With Southern Negro Editors

By EUGENE GORDON

(Fifth of a Series)

"Southern politics," the editor of a Negro weekly said bitterly, "is the science of keeping the Negro in his place."

I thought: Scapegoat psychology.

Tribal priests of old laid hands on a goat's head and confessed the people's sins. The animal, now burdened with evils he had not committed, was then banished to the wilderness as a scapegoat.

Mississippi's Bilbo and Rankin and South Carolina's Cotton Ed Smith point at the Negro and confess the South's evils. They banish the Negro to the economic, social and political wilderness.

That editor's limited view of southern politics is meat and drink to operators of the southern political machine.

The southern Negro is learning that, contrary to what white demagogues say, the brutal political machine is essentially designed to perpetuate its manipulators in power.

POLL TAX

It must, therefore, bar both Negro and white citizens from the polls—Negroes especially. The poll-tax bars both Negroes and whites. Negroes are barred also by the "white primary," "grandfather clauses" and, as in New Orleans, by arbitrary refusal to permit them to register.

Some influential Negroes, unfortunately, do not yet understand.

A Negro editor of a New Orleans newspaper, for instance, was amazed and annoyed at my insistence that he wasn't living under "absolute fascism." What about Bilbo, Rankin, Dies, Cotton Ed, Starnes? What about lynching? What about segregation and discrimination?

"Why, man! These fascists not only perpetuate themselves in Congress. They grab hold on to and control the most vital committees in both Houses! As a result, they've got the Negro down and their heels on his neck! Now they're trying to make the rest of the country treat us like the South."

I could, of course, share this editor's pain. But I couldn't agree that every reactionary move was aimed at him. So to believe would be self-delusion helpful to Bilbo, Rankin, Dies and old Cotton Ed. The South's corrupt political machine does not operate solely to dominate and persecute the Negro.

That editor is, unwittingly, continuing to play scapegoat to the reactionary South's high priests.

Bilbo's and Rankin's time will come. They hang on only because the masses of laborers in agricultural Mississippi have not been organized for political action.

PLANTATION POLITICS

Both these misrepresentatives from the "plantation" of Mississippi, with its semi-slave rather than industrial relations, hold Congress seats through fraud. Thousands of "electors" listed as voting for Bilbo and Rankin don't vote, because, under the machine's domination, they can't.

The main function of the southern political machine is not to dominate and persecute the Negro, per se; it is to perpetuate the condi-

tion which secures it in power. Why?

Men desire political power for various reasons: It gives them prestige; through prestige and political power, they procure economic and social advantages; reactionary Congressmen in Mississippi, parts of Texas, Arkansas and other agricultural areas, find profit by serving as mouthpieces for landowning interests.

The Negro's first act of resistance against the scapegoat role is to seek that which the machine bosses have tried to keep from him and for themselves: political power. He is doing that. Political power is the Negro's key to freedom.

Don Davis, an editor of Houston's Negro weekly, the Informer and Sentinel, told me:

"There's a possibility of our forming a bloc in Texas of 100,000 Negro Democratic votes with the votes of the pro-Roosevelt white Democrats."

That would represent the kind of power needed to smash the machine. But the bosses are arrogant.

"We whites hold power and we intend to keep it," Chris Nungesser, New Orleans registrar of voters, told a Negro applicant.

WERE REGISTERED

This man, however, chanced to be Ernest Wright, both a CIO organizer and president of the People's Defense League. The League, a few weeks later, marched 500 Negro men and women into Nungesser's city hall office. His power

being supreme, it could, where the Negro is concerned, be modified—if he thought it wise to modify it. He registered the Negro applicants.

The Negro is as determined as the bosses are arrogant.

The league since then—that was last spring—has educated Negroes for voting. Voters are reminded that the Louisiana law gives the political machine discretionary power.

"That power will be used to keep not only you but also the poor whites from voting," Wright told his pupils. "So, for each of the machine's moves, we must work out a counter move. We can destroy the machine's discretionary power only by destroying the machine."

Having trained some 300 men and women in methods of political action and unionism, the League sent them out. They were instructed not to antagonize black against white but to make the white man a political ally.

NEGRO UNIONISTS

"New Orleans, as far as the Negro is concerned, is a union town," Wright told me. "The CIO and its Political Action Committee, with their win-the-war program, have inspired the Negro to buck the political machine and its bosses. We'll teach these bosses," he declared.

"that the Negro American's place is anywhere the white American's place is."

"The Negro must be integrated

into Georgia's political life," W. A. Walden, an organizer of Georgia's Negro Citizens Democratic Club, told an audience of youth the night before the primary elections in July.

On the preceding Sunday "138 white citizens of Atlanta and elsewhere in Georgia" (quoting the Atlanta Journal), submitted a statement "supporting the proposal that the Negroes be permitted to vote in the July 4 primary." Their statement said, in part:

"We would urge that all eligible citizens, regardless of race, be permitted to exercise their right to participation in this primary, if they have indicated their desire to be members of the Democratic Party."

CITIZENS, TOO

Declaring that they spoke "as Georgians and citizens of a nation dedicated by the fathers to the principles of total democracy and reaffirmed in the Atlantic Charter as an objective of this world struggle," the signers added:

"Finally, we would point out that our action here bears a direct relation to:

"(1) The winning of the war at the least possible cost in lives of our sons;

"(2) Consolidating the peace, and,

"(3) Making secure our nation's moral leadership in world reconstruction."

Georgia Negroes did not vote in that primary, but they will vote in the November national elections. And they will vote in the Georgia

primaries. If not next year, then the year after. That is the common view, expressed not resignedly but hopefully, by increasing numbers of white southerners.

Similar strivings for political power by Negroes go on in South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Alabama, Virginia. They are succeeding, because the Negroes, becoming wise in experience, have enlisted the working support of tolling, unionized white, men and women.

The question of a South fit for decent people is one for Negro and white to answer. They are answering.

He who sees "absolute fascism" in such a situation fails to see the uniting of forces able to smash the South's political machine, to release a people from semi-bondage, and to reclaim a region for civilized and progressive living.

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LOW DOWN

Mr. Etain Shrdlu Picks
The Perry-McDaniels Fite

Nat Low

Mr. Etain Shrdlu came by the office yesterday, cool as that cucumber you've never seen and parked himself in our best guest chair.

"Low," he said, "who do you like for the fight tomorrow?"

"Well, it looks like..." I managed to say before he took over again.

"Now this Perry has a good ransamartin on the tenelane and if he connects with his blobberding it's curtains for McDaniels," said Etain, our dear friend.

"As I was saying, it looks like..."

"Of course," Shrdlu my friend broke in, "this McDaniels can pannderdamn with the rambunet and especially his belly punches, when, if they take place, can possibly without the slightest doubt about it. So looking the thing over I'd say you'd have to pick the better fighter to win."

I said excuse me for a minute and went outside to gulp down a half dozen salt tablets. When I returned Etain was sitting in my chair with his legs upon the desk and speaking on the phone to a young lady named Betty Mitchell.

"Now, Miss Mitchell," he was saying, "I don't recall ever seeing you in Los Angeles in 1929 or '38. However if you persistently insist upon this being so I shall have to take it into advisement with my young assistant."

Whereupon he flicked his Corona ash on my new gabardine trousers and said, "Low, do you know anybody by the name of Mitchell. Betty Mitchell of Los Angeles?"

I set my photographic memory to work and was about to come up with an answer when Mr. Shrdlu took over again.

"I'm sorry, Miss Mitchell, but you seem to have the wrong number. I don't recall ever meeting you in Los Angeles and neither does Mr. Low although he's anxious to have you talk things over with him."

Etain clamped the receiver down and looked at me with an expression of finality.

"Low," he said once again yet, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'm going to pick a winner for you so that your legions of readers can make some money for a change. Now as I see it McDaniels is a welterweight and that gives him an advantage because Aaron Perry is only a welterweight."

"You've got to be able to analyze this thing scientifically. Who would have thought Chalky Wright capable of knocking out Joe Louis? Yet it was done and the way I figured it out was that Wright was bigger and stronger than Louis."

By this time I was out of my seat, striding menacingly towards Mr. Etain Shrdlu, my dear, very lost friend... The gallant gentleman began to beat a hasty retreat to the elevator. As his shirt-tails disappeared down the hall he yelled;

"If Perry doesn't win look for McDaniels to cop."

P. S.—and wasn't it awful hot yesterday, folks?

The Roundup

Paige Collects China

By Phil Gordon

Satchel Paige, one of the great pitchers of baseball history, was in town yesterday just lolling about in preparation for his game at the Yankee Stadium Aug. 27 and telling about his hobby—collecting old chinaware.

The tall Negro hurler has quite a collection of rare and old china and to date some \$20,000 of Paige's dough has gone into this interesting if expensive hobby. "My wife got me interested in it some years ago and now the trips around the country playing ball are also china-hunting trips."

Satch is really an expert at the business of selecting rare items and has paid as high as \$300 for one piece of China—a gorgeous Meissen drinking stein... "The older they are the better," says Paige.

Low Rochelli, young shortstop from the Iowa Free-Flight team, joined the Dodgers Wednesday.

Luis Olaso has won back a lot of prestige with his hitting in recent weeks. The handsome, soft-spoken Puerto Rican is banging the ball for a better

than 400 average on this western trip, getting 14 hits in 38 times at bat. What's more, the hits have been long drives, not puny singles or bloopers. His over-all average for the season has now been upped to .278 and there is every possibility that he'll better .300 again.

The heat almost overcame headache-sufferer Billy Jurgens and Mel Ott had to bench him out in furiously hot St. Louis... Billy was also leery about the sunbaked St. Louis infield. "You can easily get a new pair of teeth on that rock pile," he said.

Joe DiMaggio is in an Army hospital in Honolulu suffering from a stomach disorder... Army officials emphasized that DiMag would not be medically discharged.

Baseball Standings

(Not Including Yesterday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	67	46	.593	—
Boston	60	52	.536	6½
Detroit	59	52	.532	7
New York	58	52	.527	7½
Chicago	53	59	.473	13½
Cleveland	54	61	.470	14
Philadelphia	52	63	.447	16
Washington	47	65	.420	19½

Games Today

Chicago at Washington (night).
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night).
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	80	28	.741	—
Pittsburgh	61	45	.575	18
Cincinnati	61	46	.570	18½
Chicago	49	55	.471	29
New York	50	61	.450	31½
Philadelphia	42	62	.404	36
Brooklyn	44	67	.396	37½
Boston	43	66	.394	37½

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (night).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (2 night).
New York at St. Louis (night).

Athletics Buy Peck, Ex-Dodger

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Athletics announced today the purchase of Outfielder Harold Peck from Milwaukee for cash and four players. Peck will join the A's next season.

Peck, a left-handed hitter, ranks with the American Association leaders with 357. His 118 runs and 162 hits are tops for the circuit.

Considered a brilliant prospect in 1942 when he went to the Brooklyn Dodgers, Peck lost two toes in a hunting accident.

The Dodgers let him go to the Chicago Cubs on waivers, and the Cubs moved him to Milwaukee last fall.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WJZ—1050 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.	WNEW—1130 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIE—1100 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.	WOV—1230 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.	WBSY—1400 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1500 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00—WEAF—Road to Life
WOR—News; Talk: Music
WJZ—Breakfast with Brehman
WABC—Honeydew Hill
11:15—WEAF—Vic and Sade
WABC—Second Husband
11:30—WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
11:45—WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00—WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Boake Carter, News
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15—WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeill
WOR—Big Sister Sketch
WABC—United States Marine Band
12:30—WEAF—Juke Box
WJZ—News; Farm Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45—WJZ—Victory Gardens—Talk
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00—WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—News; Jack Berch, Songs
WJZ—Leon Henderson, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15—WJZ—Women's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30—WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernadine Flynn, News
1:45—WEAF—Morgan Beauty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00—WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Talk—Martha Deane
WJZ—News Comment
WABC—Portia Faces Life
2:15—WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Joyce Jordan
2:30—WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ed East and Polly
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
2:45—WEAF—Talk—Betty Crocker
WABC—Perry Mason
2:55—WQXR—News Reports
3:00—WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Real Stories
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—Mary Martin
3:15—WEAF—Ma Perkins
WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Hollywood Star Time
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:30—WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—News—Bob Trout
3:45—WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—The High Places
4:00—WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Service Time
4:15—WEAF—Stella Dallas

From the Press Box

Lindell Gets 5 for 5 As Yanks Win 4 in Row

by C. E. Dexter

The heat does some strange things and yesterday, at the Yankee Stadium, there were some awfully queer goings-on. For one thing the Yanks, who are going no place in particular, won their fourth straight ball game, beating the Cleveland Indians, 10-3.

The second rare thing took place when Johnny Lindell got himself five hits in five trips to the plate, including four successive doubles in the first, third, fourth and sixth innings. A single in the eighth capped Master Lindell's fine afternoon.

And the third unusual thing took place in the sixth inning when manager and shortstop Lou Boudreau went behind the plate to catch for the Indians after Buddy Rosar hurt his finger and his replacement, coach Susco went out for a pinch hitter. Boudreau caught three innings at the risk of life and limb.

Wait "Hot Dog" Dubiel did the pitching for McCarthy and went the distance, giving up ten hits and about ten pounds to the Weather Man. The Indians had five pitchers sweating away earnestly if ineffectually.

Jim Bagby started and was followed by Paul Calvert, Ray Poat, Joe Neving and Ed Kleiman...

Pat Seerey hit a homer for the Indians in the fourth inning. The boys got one other run in the first and still another in the sixth.

Rollie Hemsley, playing his last game before being inducted today,

got a swell hand from the crowd which numbered 5,923... The Yanks got two doubles and two singles in the fifth inning and scored only one run. Some silly base running was the cause.

Van Mungo Fans 17 In Tourney Game

WICHITA, Kansas, Aug. 17.—Van Mungo, onetime pride of the Dodger pitching staff, is the No. 1 man so far in the National semi-pro baseball tournament.

Van Mungo, pitching in a game that started last night and wound up this morning, struck out seventeen and allowed only two hits as the 106th Infantry Division of Camp Atterbury, Ind., shut out the Wellin-Davit Boat Corporation, Perth Amboy, N. J. 5-0. This topped the 1944 tournament strikeout mark by three.

Pirates' Preacher Roe Rejected for Service

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—The Pirates, currently involved in a battle for second place money in the National League race, learned today that Elwin (Preacher) Roe, one of their top pitchers, had been rejected for military service because of a head injury suffered last winner.

Radio Concerts

5-5:15 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Whittemore and Lowe, duo-pianists of United States Navy
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Joan Field, violinist; orchestra conducted by Leon Barzin
8-8:30 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Lucille Manners, soprano, and Rose Graham, baritone. Frank Black directs the chorus and orchestra
8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall
10:15-10:45 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Beatrice Mery, soprano, in a song recital
12 P.M.-1 A.M., WEVD—Symphonic Hour

WJZ—Don Norman Show
4:25—WABC—News; Recorded Music
4:30—WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Stanley Orchestra
WJZ—News—Westbrook Van Voorhis
4:45—WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra
5:00—WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Eddie Dunn Show
5:15—WEAF—We Love and Learn
WOR—Chick Carter
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News
5:30—WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Three Sisters, Songs
5:45—WEAF—Front Page Farrol
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Sea Hound
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00—WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—News; John E. Kennedy
WABC—News; Quincy Howe
6:15—WEAF—Concert Orchestra
WOR—Newswel
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra
6:30—WOR—News; Frank Singler
WJZ—Whose War? Sports Talk
WABC—Jeri Sullivan, Songs
6:40—WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45—WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55—WEAF—Songs for the Girls
WABC—Joseph C. Barsch, News
7:00—WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show
WOR—Pulton Lewis, Jr., News
WJZ—Blonde Sketch
WABC—I Love a Mystery
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15—WEAF—News—John W. Vandercook
WOR—The Answer Man
WABC—We Who Dream
WABC—Five Star Final
7:30—WEAF—Al Roth's Orchestra
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Variety Musicale
WABC—Johanna Steel, News
7:45—WEAF—Robert St. John, News
WABC—Dean Martin, Songs
8:00—WEAF—Lucille Manners, Soprano
WOR—Ocell Brown, News
WJZ—News Comments
WABC—Charlie Ruggles, Comedian
8:15—WOR—Nick Carter
WJZ—The Parker Family
8:30—WEAF—Adventures of the Thin Man
WOR—Freedom of Opportunity
WJZ—Meet Your Navy, Variety
WABC—Service to the Front
8:55—WEAF—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00—WEAF—Frank Munn, Tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, Contralto
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Gang Busters
WABC—It Pays to Be Ignorant

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PERSONAL

DUTCH, Terribly worried. Please get in touch with me. Mary.

Film Front

By David Platt

(David Platt is on vacation. During his absence Film Front will present guest columns from students and workers in film as well as letters from readers on "Movies I Would Like To See Produced In The Postwar Period." Following is a guest column by Eugene Konecky, Publicity Director, International Workers Order—Editor.)

I should like to impart a few ideas on Labor-and-Films for Daily Worker reader response.

My general thesis is that Labor must put aside its negative attitude toward motion pictures.

and play an effective POSITIVE role in the promotion of good films. The day has passed when Labor can be satisfied merely in taking time out to attack bad films. Our job must be to encourage production of good films.

We might take a leaf from the notebook of Catholic influence upon Hollywood productions. Irrespective of particular applications. Catholic organizations exercise a definite policy toward films and have established an influence. There is no reason why labor cannot do the same.

How can it be done? The IWO has recently experimented in this field with some interesting results. The immediate subject of the IWO's film promotion was Paramount's The Hitler Gang. This picture has certain exceptional qualities of value to the labor movement and the whole anti-fascist cause, despite certain shortcomings. Our magazine, Fraternal Outlook, joining hands with our National Film Department, decided to help promote this film.

We contacted Paramount's publicity office in New York City, and later in Hollywood, and offered our help. Our offer was accepted. We started out by arranging labor previews. We arranged several in New York and more than a dozen others in Boston, Detroit and other large cities from coast to coast. These preview screenings drew many trade union representatives. Civic and political leaders also attended. A great deal of enthusiasm for the picture was generated. Joe Curran and other labor leaders endorsed it. The NMU Pilot gave it a feature write-up.

PROMOTE GOOD FILMS

The IWO publicity department issued a number of news and film feature releases to the national group press and the trade union press. We distributed about 400 mats to the trade union press. For months now we have been receiving clippings and tear sheets proving that the mats were used extensively. The Paramount publicity offices were greatly impressed with the results we obtained. We know, of course, that we only scratched the surface. If labor were organized and geared to promote good films, The Hitler Gang would have been turned into a smash hit. As it was, labor's help took the picture out of the flop status. Incidentally, the IWO got more good trade union publicity through this campaign than ever in its history!

What else can be done along these lines? The IWO made a merit award of an oil painting by A. Avstreih to B. G. DeSylva, executive producer of the film. The NMU and other labor organizations could take similar action. An entire series of such awards would place The Hitler Gang in line for rating among the ten best pictures of 1944.

In the IWO we are discussing the possibility of making use of The Hitler Gang in 16 mm. films after the regular run is completed. This film has certain educational values. Joe Curran wants to show it in union halls and possibly on ships.

We are also discussing the possibility of doing a publicity job for MGM's American Romance which is said to be a great labor-management story in film.

In essence, we are working out a policy of positive attitude toward good films and their promotion.

I understand that the N. Y. CIO Council has a Film-Radio Committee to endorse good films and radio programs. I would like to see this committee take steps to set up a national CIO Film-Radio Committee. What do you think?

(Leonard Stone, of Berkeley, Cal., also has something to say on this subject.)

Dear Mr. Platt:

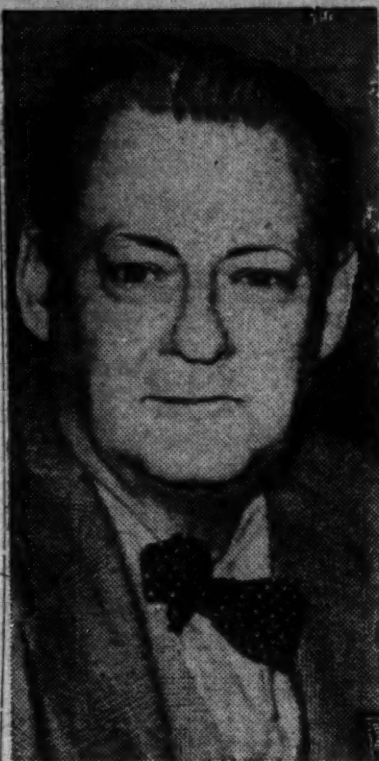
Your article regarding the need for a national film bureau for labor, hits at the bottleneck of distribution in visual education. Because of decentralization of exchanges and libraries, many films are gathering dust where they could otherwise reach eager audiences.

Having recently finished an assignment for the Training Film Center of the 9th Service Command, Signal Corps, I saw the documentary and educational film in one of its most fertile environments. In many instances I have keenly felt the screen's effectiveness as a tool in enlightening the public to the socially significant problems of the day and see a most responsive medium in organized labor.

I recently visualized the curriculum of the California Labor School in San Francisco and plan to meet with a group shortly regarding supplementing classroom lectures with educational, documentary and the classic and special theatricals. However, I have been harboring the idea of a central library to facilitate the distribution of appropriate films to labor and will be glad to cooperate with you in any way possible regarding our mutual interest.

(Anyone care to take the floor on this subject?—Editor.)

Hizzonor



LIONEL BARRYMORE, The Mayor of the Town, now on Mondays, returns to CBS' Saturday night schedule beginning Sept. 2.

Urges Classics For Juke Boxes

"What this country needs is good five-cent music in its juke boxes," says Alexander Kipnis, basso of the Metropolitan Opera who feels that good music is sufficiently popular to warrant the inclusion of classical records with the "swing" music now available in the nation's juke boxes.

Describing the "juke box" phenomenon as he has seen it in his travels across the country while on concert tours, Mr. Kipnis points out in a recent article that groups of young people find pleasure in classical music coming over the radio in diners, restaurants or automobiles, and that a good percentage of juke box users are not necessarily "hep cats" or "jive" addicts.

"Now why not give these young folks a break?" he asks. "Why not give them a chance at juke boxes filled with recordings of great music which will be changed at regular intervals so that they can hear a wide variety of selections which will in time, as distributors come to know their preferences, be just the music they want to hear most frequently."

Pointing out that the juke boxes are a tremendously successful commercial enterprise, Mr. Kipnis suggests that the industry, through dispensing classical music, could tap a new source of revenue. Locations for classical juke boxes, he believes, can be found in restaurants, drug stores, lounges of theatres, club houses, etc., and in all locations where dancing is not the first consideration.

New Soviet Film

E. Mikhailof, the Emir, in Adventures in Bokara, carries a new prize, the exotic Mirza Karimova, to his harem. The film, a new Soviet production, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre Saturday.

THE CARE-FREE, laugh-studded love story, They Met In Moscow is now in its second week at the Irving Place Theater.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack M. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY COLONEL and the FRANK WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN LOUIS CALHORN ANNABELLA KARLWEIS J. EDWARD BRUMBERG MARTIN BECK, 45th W. of 8th Ave. - Air Cond. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:30

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"A 3 ACT THUNDERBOLT."—Walter Winchell LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY SKINNER KING DIGGES THE SEARCHING WIND Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30 FULTON, 46th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 4-638 AIR-CONDITIONED

Hollywood Report

Praise for New War Dep't Movie

By MILDRED FLEMING

This movie by Hollywood the War Department addressed "To the Men and Women Workers of America" is a plea for the continuous flow of material to the armed forces. The unity of the home front and the fighting front is brought to life in terms of actual battle-scenes of the invasion and of workers in factories—with a running commentary to explain and interpret.

The film was made with the cooperation of the Signal Corps, the Air Force and the Infantry, and the work of each division of the military forces is prefaced by a message from the general in command. These are stirring mandates from the top-military leaders to the workers not to let down the fighting forces.

D-Day is described as counter-invasion, and the film starts with scenes of the invading forces of the Nazis, of the destruction wrought in England and in Russia.

The problems of invasion are revealed in actual scenes of the enemy's stupendous railroad guns, all sizes and kinds of cannon in action—accompanied by an amazingly graphic diagram of the "Atlantic Wall"—the seemingly impregnable barriers of sea—and land mines, of camouflaged concrete wall, of barbed wire entanglements, artificial swamps guarded by gun emplacements, of fortified towns, of a network of railroads for the movement of troop reinforcements and supplies.

HOLD THE LINE

We see the destruction of material, both ours and the enemy's, and the point is well made that our supply line must be kept intact and invasion forces must move constantly forward, so that the enemy can never seize the initiative for counter attack and threaten to

drive our men back into the sea.

There are scenes showing the psychological conditioning of our invading forces—how air pilots, bombardiers, paratroopers, infantrymen, gunners receive as much data as possible on the pattern of the whole engagement so that every man is confident of his role and its relation to the whole. We see our soldiers going confidently to meet the enemy. In his address to the workers, General Somervell made it clear that we are not fighting primarily for small luxuries like more electric refrigerators and automobiles, but for liberty and freedom, the greatest luxury of all.

PUBLIC SHOULD SEE IT

Every spokesman for the armed forces made it clear that the success of the invasion—the achievement of victory and liberty for all—is dependent as much upon the workers of America as upon the men who are actually firing the guns, flying the planes, and risking their lives in foxholes and on the front.

Not a scene in the picture is staged, not a battle is faked, not a soldier pretends to be wounded. Death is real. And the men and women workers, the stacks of food supplies, the stores of guns and ammunition of all kinds, are air-planes and the battleships—they are real, too. And so is the enemy—as photographed in captured German film.

This picture is scheduled only for release in war factories, but its message should reach every person in the United States, and there should be persistent public demand for its showing in theaters, not only because its message is vital to us, but because it is one of the most thrilling screen productions of the war and it is a shame for anyone to miss it.

MOTION PICTURES

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The Soviet's Merriest Musical Romance, laughing and singing its way to your heart, Russian songs and dances.
They Met in Moscow
JEAN GABIN in French Film (with English Titles)
"THEY WERE FIVE"

STARTS TOMORROW
ROBIN HOOD of the Orient
ADVENTURE in BOKHARA
An ARTKINO Picture
EXTRA!
"MOSCOW MELODIES"
CHALIAPIN, LEMESHEV, SHOSTAKOVICH
DON COSSACKS, MIKHAILOV, RUSLANOVA
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25 QUEST STARS



Disc-Happy—

These men, stationed somewhere overseas, aren't exactly sad as they lend an ear to their favorite swing music over an Army broadcasting outlet. NBC's "For the Record" now presents their choice of bands and vocalists on the air, while the Army Service Forces makes "V-Discs" from the broadcasts, ships them to Army and Navy posts throughout the world.

Late Bulletins

French Patriots Battle Nazis To Liberate Ancient Chartres

By ROBERT C. MILLER

CHARTRES, Aug. 17 (UP).—This last large city between us and Paris, 43 miles away, fell this afternoon despite a desperate last-hour attempt by the Germans to reinforce the garrison.

French patriots deserve the lion's share of the credit for liberating the ancient cathedral city, since they fought the Germans in the streets since early morning before the arrival of American armored patrols.

The elite of the Nazi Wehrmacht defended Chartres, and they had been ordered to hold it at all costs. Prisoners of this group are the toughest and best soldiers yet captured.

Their mission was thwarted, however, by the French, who seized the post office, killed a German demolition squad attempting to dynamite it, and battled the Nazis in the city's ancient streets and parks.

American armored units entered Chartres before noon, meeting in front of the cathedral, where they were joined by armed French civilians who acted as infantrymen and worked with the armor in mopping up the town.

German reinforcements outside the city last night momentarily had blocked the American advance into the city, and a dozen snipers held out in the gothic spire of one of the city's many cathedrals until they were picked off by the French.

The enthusiastic townspeople wasted no time in getting even with the collaborationists, and prisoners taken had to be carefully guarded against mob violence by the citizens.

Girls who were known to have been keeping company with the Nazis were forced to sit in tubs of cold water while patriots sheared off their hair.

Interviews Maquis Holding Big Section of Swiss Frontier

By ALDO FORTE

IN MAQUIS - CONTROLLED EASTERN FRANCE, Aug. 17 (UP).

French forces of liberation, using arms dropped from RAF planes during recent months, are fighting German garrisons throughout southeastern France, and have wrested control of a large segment of the border from the enemy. I found today upon crossing the long-closed frontier.

Some Germans were killed, some were captured and some fled into Switzerland to internment rather than face the infuriated Frenchmen.

I arrived in the French border town of Perly in early afternoon, and when it became known I was an American newspaperman I was heartily welcomed by a French partisan lieutenant wearing the dark blue uniform of the Maquis and a Basque beret. On his arm was a silver patch with the red cross of Lorraine on it. A former

officer of the 27th battalion of Chasseurs des Alpes, he had a string of ribbons on his left chest.

The French tricolor flew from the town's flagpole. Except for a number of Maquis with rifles slung over their shoulders, the streets of the town looked normal, as it was safely in French hands.

The officer told me, however, that at Annemasse the situation was "still quite confused." The town was virtually in French hands but inside it were 450 besieged German troops. They are awaiting reinforcements, reportedly 800, strong, from Annecy.

"Our best information here indicates 40 trucks loaded with German troops are now en route to relieve these 450 besieged Germans," the Maquis officer said. "We understand these trucks forced their way out of Annecy, which is surrounded, in a fierce battle. We are now attempting to block them."

2 Nazi Garrisons Fall to French Patriots

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 17 (UP).—The German garrisons at Brive, 50 miles below Limoges, and at Frehel, 12 miles west of St. Malo, have surrendered to the French Forces of the Interior, Brig. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig announced tonight, as a half million patriots attacked German convoys, troops and escape routes throughout France.

Execute Nazi-Hired Italian Spies

ROME, Aug. 17 (UP).—The Allies have executed 16 German-hired Italian spies and "many more" have been sentenced to death recently, it was revealed tonight.

Sorry About War, Says Bulgarian Premier

ANKARA, Aug. 17 (UP).—Premier Ivan Bagrianoff told an extraordinary session of the Bulgarian Sobranje tonight that his government "does not want to shed blood," and he condemned the former government of Premier Bogdan Filoff for entering the war without the consent of the Bulgarian people.

Bagrianoff said the Jewish persecutions in Bulgaria will cease.

Fire Threatens Harbor Grace

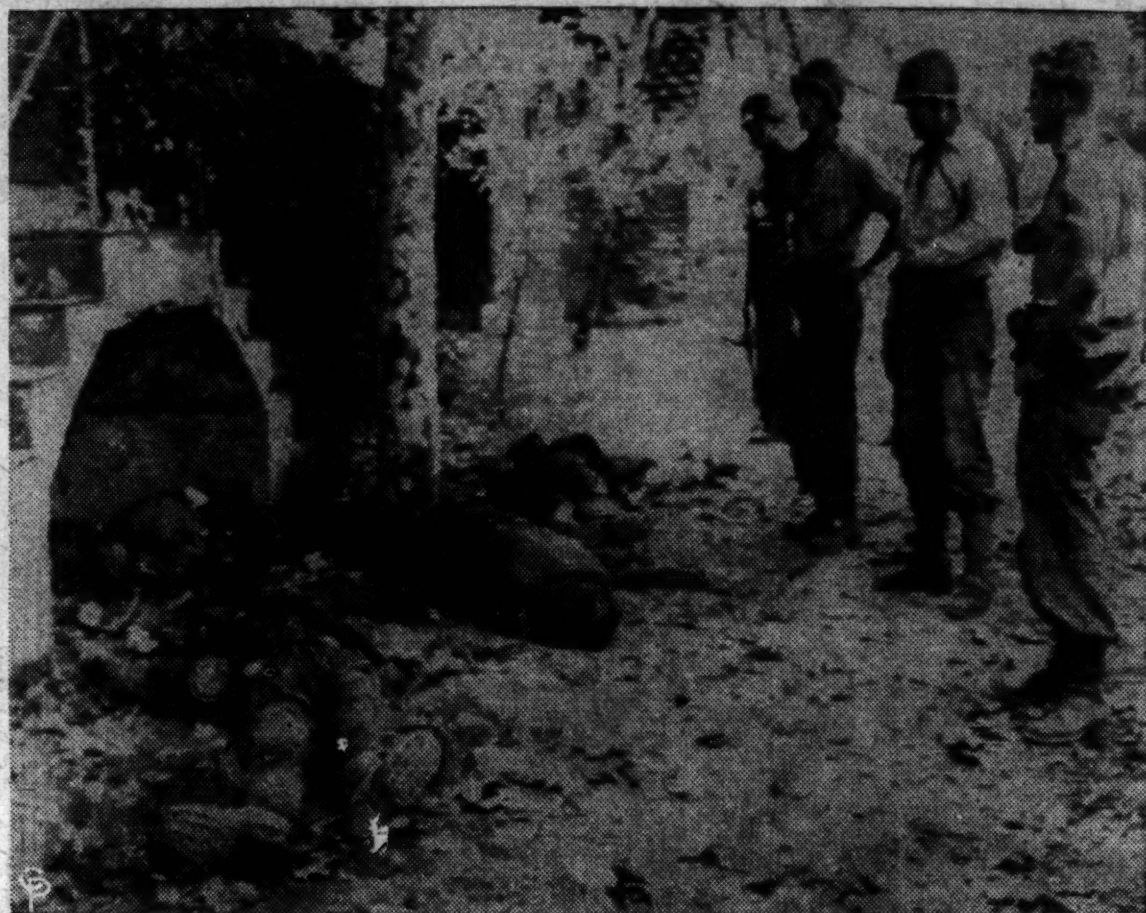
HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland, Aug. 17 (UP).—A huge fire raged out of control here tonight and authorities feared this little coastal town, famed as the takeoff point for many transatlantic flights 15 years ago, was doomed.

Turks Report Allied Landing in Albania

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 18 (UP).—British press dispatches early today quoted the Turkish radio as saying that an Allied Mediterranean news bulletin reported that Allied forces had landed in Durazzo, Albania, across the Adriatic sea from Italy.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, August 18, 1944



A quartet of American infantrymen look at a crumpled heap of dead Nazis in an unnamed town in the south of France shortly after Allied forces established beachheads. The Nazis were part of Hitler's "impenetrable" Mediterranean defense line that wilted before the first Allied attack.

The Veteran Commander

1914-1944 SIMILARITY

ALMOST exactly thirty years ago, during the crucial Battle of the Marne on the Western Front, the Russian armies invaded East Prussia. A panicky German High Command detached two army corps and one cavalry division from the west and sent them speeding east to save East Prussia. True, they arrived too late to be of decisive importance in the great Battle of Tannenberg which had already been lost by the Russians, but the absence of these two army corps at the Marne swung the tide of battle in favor of the Allies and thus pretermitted the outcome of the first World War.

Today, 30 years after the Marne and Tannenberg, we see a new variant of the same situation: the Red Army threatens East Prussia, the German Baltic Army Group and the central German positions in the Vistula bend, and the German High Command speeds everything it can lay its hands on eastward, leaving France practically unprotected (except for the corridor between Paris, Reims and Sedan and the sea).

The American Third Army is reported to have captured Orleans, Chartres and Chateaudun. The Germans report it at Dreux, less than 40 miles west of Paris. It is clear that such dashes cannot be made when there is any opposition to speak of.

While there are still too few details of the landings of the Seventh American Army on the French Riviera to draw an overall picture of the development of the operation, it is already clear that the southern coast of France was virtually unprotected. Finally, the reported spurt in the activities of the French Maquis practically all over the map is also an indication that France has been denuded of German troops.

Symbolically speaking, East Prussia again tipped the balance, only this time everything is on an incomparably larger scale.

While the general strategic picture is one of supreme German effort in the east and only local effort in the west, a certain stratification of the Wehrmacht in the west is noticeable.

We see a predominance of Waffen SS divisions, thoroughly Nazi, on the northern wing of the front in France, while the rest has been left to a mixture of regulars and mixed formations. The SS men fight. The others—well...

All in all, it would seem that the Germans have no more than 30-odd combat divisions in France. Here is a chance for the Allied armies to go through to the Rhine and the Moselle like that famous "hot knife through butter." And they seem to be doing just that at the moment. The Orne trap did not come off and the bulk of the German Seventh Army seems to have escaped, but there is still a chance of catching up with part of that bulk between the Dives and the Seine.

Great possibilities are open. One of them is a wheeling movement by the Allies which would transform the Calais "robot region" into a huge Tobruk. Such a movement could develop, say, from the region of Chaumont northward after a junction of Patton coming from the west and Patch coming up from the south.

SOVIET troops have given ground insignificantly before Warsaw (which is not their strategic objective, as we have been pointing out for the last two weeks). In all other sectors, German counterblows have been repelled.

Soviet troops have broken into Sandomierz. The capture of this stronghold would be of the greatest importance because it would not only give Marshal Konev a trans-Vistula railroad connection for his bridgehead, but would completely free his entire right flank of all worries, thus permitting him to resume his march northward. It must be noted that Sandomierz is no easy objective. It is a medieval town with a thick-walled fortress and castle, perched high on a steep bluff over the Vistula and the storming of this stronghold is certainly no picnic.

General Maslennikov, overcoming terrible marshes, is advancing west of Pskov, relentlessly cutting Lindemann's Baltic group in two.

PINKY RANKIN

